

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FARMERS ASK ACTION

WANT THE STATE TO PROCEED AGAINST HARVESTER CO.

Allege that Several Big Concerns Are Working in Combination in Violation of Ohio Law—Youth Kills Himself, Thinking He Has Slain Landlord.

Attorney General Wade H. Ellis is going to investigate the harvester trust in Ohio, and if he finds it is violating the Ohio anti-trust law he will endeavor to oust the trust from the State. Mr. Ellis received a petition signed by W. C. C. and others, including many farmers near Millersburg, asking him to bring action in quo warranto or criminal procedure or both that "will bring relief from the oppression and monopolistic prices forced upon farmers by the International Harvester Company." The petition recites that the McCormick Harvester Company, the Deering Harvester Company, the Plano Manufacturing Company and Warder, Bushnell & Gleason have combined, and their capital stock is controlled by U. W. F. McKim, Charles Deering and C. H. McCormick of Chicago as trustees. The Attorney General replied in brief, as follows: "Answering your respectful communication, I shall immediately commence an investigation of the so-called harvester trust and its methods of business, and if it is violating the terms of the Ohio anti-trust act or any other law I shall file the necessary suit to dissolve such trust and to protect the purchasers of the commodities referred to from any combination operating to control prices thereof."

SEEKS HOSTS LIFE; KILLS SELF.

Boarder in Arrears Uses Revolver When Caught in Fight.

Caught in the act of removing his trunk through a rear window to escape paying a board and room bill, Victor Walkowski, 19 years old, tried to kill his landlord, John Garoski, in Chicago, and then shot himself to death. Walkowski was in arrears, and Garoski had demanded his money. When Garoski caught the boarder trying to slip away Walkowski fired four shots at him, but all missed. Believing the landlord dead, Walkowski ran downstairs and in the presence of Mrs. Garoski and another woman shot himself.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
W. L. W. L.
New York 103 41 Cincinnati 75 73
Pittsburgh 94 52 St. Louis 71 91
Chicago 87 61 Boston 49 98
Philadelphia 80 66 Brooklyn 42 102

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W. L. W. L.
Philadelphia 81 74 New York 60 73
Chicago 88 57 Boston 71 74
Detroit 75 71 Washington 62 83
Cleveland 73 75 St. Louis 62 94

Fraternity Order Must Pay.

Holding that the policy governs and not the application for insurance, Judge Hostetter in Kearney, Neb., gave judgment for Mrs. Mahan and her heirs against the Highland Lodge, No. 82,000 certificate held by George Mahan, her husband, who committed suicide. Payment was contested on the ground that a clause in the application voided the certificate in the event of suicide within three years.

Horn Bomb at Tenement.

A bomb filled with dynamite and a quantity of inflammable oil was thrown at the rear of a crowded tenement house at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street, New York. More than a score of persons were harmed from their beds by the explosion. The police believe that "Black Hand" Italian assassins threw the bomb.

Poisoned Son and Himself.

Herbert McCartney, 40 years old, committed suicide by taking poison in St. Louis, after administering a fatal dose of the drug to his 7-year-old son, Leon. Despondency over being separated from his wife is the only reason given.

Great Blast in Tunnel.

One man is said to have been blown to pieces and another to have had his arm torn off in a tremendous explosion in the excavation for the Pennsylvania railroad terminal in New York. The city was shaken for half a mile around the excavation.

Ninefold Tragedy in Illinois.

A family of nine was wiped out in a tragedy near Alpha, Ill., the mother killing her seven children and herself and the father committing suicide from grief.

Miss Gould to Give Hall.

Miss Helen Gould has agreed to give \$150,000 for a railroad Young Men's Christian Association building at St. Louis.

President Enthusiastically Received.

President Roosevelt was given an enthusiastic reception upon his return to Washington from Oyster Bay.

Killed by Automobile.

An auto killed Mrs. Alma Ayerson in Chicago, and Henry J. Morie, the driver, millionaire's son, voluntarily surrendered.

Suicide of New York Millionaire.

William H. Travers, millionaire clubman and relative of many families of social prominence, committed suicide in a New York boarding house, the motive probably being worry because his wife recently obtained a divorce.

Big Casket Plant Barred.

Fire totally destroyed the Missouri Valley Casket Company's plant at 6th street and Reynolds avenue, Kansas City, Kan., causing \$500,000 loss and injuring three firemen, who were caught under a falling wall.

Believe Safeblower Caught.

A man giving his name as Harry Smith, but who is believed to be Joe Knipper, a Dayton safeblower, was arrested on a traction car near Springfield, Ohio. He had a bottle partly filled with nitroglycerin and a pistol identical with the one owned by the cashier of the Osborn, Ohio, bank.

Murderer Riddled with Bullets.

Huddled with bullets from the weapons of officers who had been on duty for weeks, Will F. Shaw, the desperado who terrorized Ryan county, Kan., paid the penalty for killing Conductor Julius Landberg of the Seaboard Air Line.

MAKE BIG MAUL AT BANK.

Burglars Carry Off Between \$5,000 and \$10,000 at Eldorado, Ill.

A posse of citizens in Eldorado, Ill., fought a rifle and revolver battle with a band of burglars who had blown open the vault in the bank of C. B. Burnett & Sons. The thieves escaped with between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The bank is in a substantially built brick structure, with heavy iron bars over the windows. Heavy persons are abroad in Eldorado after midnight and there is no police protection. The village was awakened by a terrific explosion. Burnett and his sons, who live nearby, were the first to reach the scene. They were armed with revolvers, and saw several men running from the front door of the bank. The thieves detected them, and in a moment the two parties were fighting desperately. Before many shots had been fired reinforcements came for the bankers. The other residents were armed with shotguns and rifles, and two even carried axes. The rescuers were running in a hand down the main street when the burglars fled, firing as they ran. The posse, in the darkness, fired at the flashes of light and the reports of the robbers. The hunt continued in this manner for nearly half a mile. The scene presented in the bank was one of ruin. Nitroglycerin was used, and the large door of the vault was blown nearly across the office. The windows were smashed, a desk was knocked to pieces, and the protecting inner door of the vault was broken into bits. The steel cash boxes had been removed with their contents, nearly all in gold.

DUEL IN EXPRESS CAR.

Two Messengers Battle with Pistols on Train Out of Chicago.

A desperate duel ended under circumstances which railway men say were never paralleled took place early Wednesday on a flying Wabash train bound from Chicago to St. Louis. For twenty miles, with the train rushing and rocking through darkness, two employees of the Pacific Express Company, barricaded behind piles of express packages, sought to kill each other. The battle ended on arrival of the train in Decatur. The men engaging in the desperate encounter were John T. Ryan, 3620 West Sixty-fourth place, and Edward Greene, living in Hammond, both trusted employees of the company for many years. Both Greene and Ryan were wounded three times. An hour after the fight in the car, Messinger Ryan, who was from Chicago, was taken to the Wabash hospital in Decatur where he had suffered in defense of the property entrusted to his care. He declared Greene had invaded the car with intent to rob it and that the duel followed the invasion. Greene told a different story.

BOY BURGLARS HOLD RECORD.

Two Youths Who Have Robbed Fifty-Nine Places in Sixty Days Caught.

Two youths, one 19 and the other 15 years old, who were arrested as they were leaving an upper East Side theater in New York, are charged with having shared in fifty-nine burglaries in the last sixty days in New York police precincts. The younger lad declared himself to be the son of a prosperous confectioner. He said his companion and a third boy not yet captured had made away with the proceeds of their robberies. They had used him because of his small size to climb fire escapes, crawl over transoms and to enter apartments by way of the dumb-waiter shafts.

SCHOOLBOY KILLS HIMSELF.

Dispirited Because Parents Would Keep Him in School.

Frank Hallwood, aged 16, son of Henry S. Hallwood, inventor of the Hallwood cash register, committed suicide in Columbus, Ohio, by shooting himself through the head with his father's revolver. The boy's mother found him lying in the family carriage in the barn in the rear of the Hallwood home. The boy was a pupil at the Douglas Avenue school, but had been dispirited because his parents are said to have insisted he should continue his studies instead of going to work.

Land Fraud Suits Bear Fruit.

As a result of the vigorous prosecution of land fraud cases in Oregon about 200,000 acres of school land in the Blue Mountain forest reserve has been abandoned by holders, who forfeited in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It is assumed that the land had been leased by "dummy" and that the persons who provided the money became frightened.

Dastardly Attempt at Poisoning.

An attempt was made to poison the family of John Williamson in Washington, Ind. The father, 8-year-old daughter and 3-year-old son may die as a result. The family had returned home from a time of vacation at a resort near the well. Examination shows arsenic had been placed in the pump.

Gov. Hoch Starts Suits.

Gov. Hoch of Kansas has filed suit in the State Supreme court demanding the return of the land of the State of Kansas City, Kan., and James S. Gibson, county attorney of Wyandotte county, for the revocation of the city's charter because saloons are allowed to remain open.

Solon Guilty in Land Fraud.

In Portland, Ore., the jury in the case of Congressman J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner, his partner in the live stock business, and Marion R. Biggs, a lawyer, returned a verdict convicting the defendant of subornation of perjury in securing him to fraudulently locate on government land.

Spokane Has \$200,000 Fire.

A fire broke out in the heart of the wholesale and shipping section of Spokane, Wash., at 2:35 Tuesday morning, which completely destroyed three brick buildings. The total fire loss will approximate \$200,000. The Cudahy Packing Company stock was damaged \$40,000.

Suicide Falls Asks Damages.

Because a revolver which he had just purchased to commit suicide missed fire twice, Paul Schardum has begun suit against a hardware firm in San Bernardino, Cal., for the price of the weapon and damages for his failure to kill himself. Schardum is 60 years old, becoming despondent, he decided to kill himself.

Five Killed; Twenty Injured.

A recent collision between the east-bound New York limited express train standing at the Paoli, Pa., station of the Pennsylvania railroad resulted in the death of five men and the injuring of more than twenty others.

Smithville, Ohio, Bank Closes.

The Smithville Banking Company's bank at Smithville, Ohio, closed. No statement of the cause could be obtained. The bank was one of a chain of small institutions organized by J. J. Moran of Toledo.

Rich Man Weds Pretty Nurse.

Frank R. Kimball prominent in Boston business life and one of the wealthiest residents of Salem, Mass., has been married to the nurse who cared for him

during a severe illness following his first wife's death, and the news, when it became public, caused much comment. The bride was Miss Katherine A. Gould, a handsome girl from Nova Scotia.

FORMING TRACTION TRUST.

Hockefeller's Associates Secure Control of Ohio and Indiana Lines.

The Standard Oil group of New York financiers has obtained control of traction securities in Ohio and Indiana with a par value of \$83,105,000, at a reported cash outlay of \$50,000,000. Other similar transactions are known to be pending. The positive statement was made by a prominent Cleveland financier and was supported by the statement of a Philadelphia banker, that the New York Standard Oil estate is back of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. This company is working in Ohio through agencies—the Elihu-Widener-Dolan syndicate and Randall Morgan, vice president of the gas company. The former syndicate bought the Cincinnati street railway properties and took over the Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo, the McCullough lines in Indiana, and several others. The latter has just bought the Tucker-Anthony properties, the Columbus, Buckeye, Lake and Newark, and the Columbus, Newark and Zanesville. It is also admitted by Philadelphia interests that control is sought of the Appleton properties, known as the Columbus, London and Springfield, the South Market street in Columbus, and the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana. The statement is made by several authorities that once these purchases have been made it is the intention of the United Gas Improvement Company, representing a holding company, to form a capitalization of \$50,000,000. This will take over the securities of all of the various companies controlled.

DIE IN BURNING HOME.

Gasoline Stove Explodes in Fort Dodge, Ia.; Mother Seeks to End Life.

Five children were burned and asphyxiated in a fire which destroyed the home of Frederick Adamson in Fort Dodge, Iowa. The dead are: Edna, aged 10; Armas, 8; Clarence, 6; and Ernest, 3 years old, all children of Adamson and his second wife, the 3-year-old son of David Second. Adamson had gone to work and the mother was visiting a neighbor, leaving the gasoline stove burning. In the meantime the second youngster tumbled up the stairs, and awakened the four sleeping children. They were all playing in their nightgowns when the stove exploded. A number of persons saw the fire, but did nothing, and the mother, who was in the kitchen, was restrained from throwing herself in the flames. The children made no effort to leave, but covered their heads with their night clothes. Firemen were unable to enter until they had doctored the house with water. When they reached the five children all were dead.

TYPHOON KILLS MANY.

Eleven Americans and Twenty-four Natives Drowned on Coast.

Reports from places along the path of the recent typhoon on the island of Luzon, P. I., and the southern islands indicate a great loss of life and property. In the waters surrounding Samar and other islands many sailing vessels and island transports have been wrecked. Eleven Americans and twenty-four natives were drowned. At the town of Surigao fifteen natives were drowned. The loss on hemp plantations is estimated at \$1,000,000. The army transport Juan Rodriguez is ashore at Legaspi. In the interior of Samar thousands of natives are homeless. Some reports come from many of the other small islands. The army posts in the southern islands have been destroyed. The civil and military authorities are rushing aid to the suffering people in the form of supplies of food and shelter. During the destruction of the telegraph system, reports are meager.

HANGES HIMSELF BEFORE POLICE.

Prisoner Bars Officer from Cell and Then Kills Himself.

"You never will take me into court," said John Hill, 40, when an officer entered the cell room in Two Harbors, Minn., to take him to court to stand trial for fighting on the street. Hill then barred the cell door, drew a cord from his pocket, tied the end to a bolt in the cell, the other end around his neck, and hanged himself. In vain the policeman pulled at the cell door. He was forced to stand by and watch the prisoner die. It was fully half an hour before the cell could be opened. When officer finally got in Hill had been dead ten minutes.

Murder Follows Flogging.

Dr. Alpha Mann was shot and instantly killed on the main street of Kaw City, Okla., by Dr. J. L. Swin, who afterwards left the city, taking with him his escape. The shooting was the result of a general town quarrel following the public flogging of Joe Buffet, a merchant, who was recently arrested for attacking a small girl.

Earthquake in Sweden.

A severe earthquake was felt at Lundby, Hisingen Island, Sweden. It cracked the walls of houses and left fissures on the surface of the ground. Subterranean rumblings were followed by the violent rocking of houses and the splitting of inner and outer walls, driving people to seek safety in the open air.

Taft Party Lands in San Francisco.

Secretary Taft and more than fifty of the party which visited the Orient have landed in San Francisco. The Secretary, in an interview, says the Philippines show great gains, that the Chinese boycott will fail and that Japan really is glad of peace.

Receiver for Dry Goods Firm.

On application of Lindeke, Warner & Sons, wholesale dry goods merchants of St. Paul, United States Judge Anthon assigned J. J. Lindeke receiver for Johnson & Sloan, retail dry goods merchants of Minneapolis. The liabilities, it is said, will be about \$200,000.

Ohio Bank Safe Blown Open.

The safe of the Bank of Orem, Ohio, was blown open at 2 o'clock this morning by burglars. The report of the explosion aroused the inhabitants and caused great excitement in the town. The safe blowers escaped, but the amount of booty is not known.

Kansas City Bank Goes Under.

The Kansas City State Bank, Wiley O. Cox, president, failed to open its doors Monday, having gone into voluntary liquidation. The bank had loaned \$105,000 to the Bank of Salmon & Salmon at Clinton, Mo., which failed last July.

Bank President Is Arrested.

President A. E. Erickson of the Minot, N. D., National Bank, now in the hands of a receiver, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with making a false report to the Comptroller of the Currency. Bond was fixed at \$10,000.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

New Laws that Have Just Taken Effect.

—Comfortable Balance in State Treasury—Political Wind in Berrien County—New Northern Peninsula Town.

Among the numerous laws of the last Legislature were a large number that were not given immediate effect. All such laws went into effect a few days ago at the expiration of ninety days from the close of the session. The negotiable act is one of the most important of the new laws. Besides abolishing days of grace, the act provides uniform procedure in Michigan in the giving and collecting of negotiable paper, according to the law of several other States. Copies of this law have been published by the Secretary of State for distribution. The new treasury law provides that in counties deputy sheriffs shall exercise the duties of transient officers, and require all pupils between 7 and 15 years, inclusive, to attend school throughout the maximum age for attendance at school by one year. It is expected that it will operate to greatly increase the attendance at rural schools, statistics showing that only 60 per cent of the pupils of school age in the country now attend, while 90 per cent is the record for cities. The new law establishing juvenile courts is also in effect. These courts in Wayne and Kent counties are to be presided over by circuit judges, but in most of the counties of the State Circuit Court commissioners are given jurisdiction in all juvenile delinquency cases. The constitutionality of this law is being questioned on the ground that judicial powers are conferred on Circuit Court commissioners, and also because of lack of uniformity in the law. A large number of persons have obtained the idea that the Governor is to appoint county agents, as the act gives such agents enlarged powers. The Governor states, however, that the county agents now in office will not be disturbed. The new law providing for the examination and licensing of accountants also has gone into effect. It provides for the payment of a license fee of \$25.

Mayor Buys Sheriff.

Mayor Raymond B. Gillette of Benton Harbor has sued Sheriff Joseph Tennant for damages because of the alleged interference of the latter official in the domestic affairs of the Mayor. Gillette is also suing the Sheriff for the alleged seizure of a motor car, which he claims is his property. Mayor Gillette separated several years ago from his wife, who has since married H. P. Bodine. Gladys Gillette, the daughter of the couple, who was given into the care of the mother by the court, recently became of age and started with her father for Rochester, N. Y. She was detained at Niles by deputy sheriff Joseph Tennant, but was speedily released after a hearing. The suit for damages is said to be based on the action of the Sheriff in having the girl detained.

Good Balance in Treasury.

The financial condition of the State of Michigan, as shown by the annual report of the State Treasurer for the year ending June 30 last, is excellent. The total receipts of the year were \$7,512,148.88 and the total disbursements \$8,287,391.26. The cash balance at the close of the year was \$4,007,293.58. What makes the financial condition of the State good is the fact that there are no debts outstanding. The bonds issued for the expenses of the Spanish-American war have all been retired, and no other bonds or evidence of indebtedness are outstanding.

Arrested at the Grave.

As Mrs. Betty Fellows turned away from the grave in which the body of her husband, H. J. Fellows, had just been laid at rest, she was placed under arrest by Sheriff Paquette of Wexford county. She is charged with the murder of her husband by the administration of arsenic. Fred Finkler, who has been under the Fellows for some time, had previously been placed under arrest on a similar charge.

New Town Is Being Built.

A new town is being built at "Mansin," on the east branch of the Michigan railway, in Alger county, by the C. H. Worcester Cedar Company of Chicago. Thirty dwelling houses, a big boarding house, store buildings and warehouses are under construction. The town will be made headquarters for assembling cedar logs.

Farmer Blown to Pieces.

While dynamiting stumps on his farm a few miles north of Muskegon, James VanQuellan, aged 56 years, met instant death by a premature explosion. His body was literally blown to pieces, his head being completely severed from the trunk.

Minor State Matters.

Fire which caused \$5,000 damage in the general store of J. L. Moser at North Escanaba, also burned \$300 in bills concealed in the family Bible.

Jobbings of the Cross-Smashers.

The mystery of the cross-smashers is deepening. Early the other morning the Negamie Roman Catholic cemetery, though guarded, was visited by ghouls and monuments valued at thousands of dollars were wrecked. The mystery is deepened because the Eastern authorities were confident that they had the cross-smashers in jail there in the person of a supposed peddler, who had been seen in the neighborhood of various cemeteries at about the time they had been destroyed by vandals. When the cross-smashers seemed to be heading north the authorities of cities throughout upper Michigan set guards at the cemeteries, and for three nights two men have been on guard.

Those Russian Hordes.

Final results of the Russian census of 1897 are still appearing at intervals. Among the latest figures published by the statistical department are the following: The total population of the Russian empire (excluding Finland) on May 10, 1897, was 126,845,257. Of these, 52,127,431 were members of the orthodox church. Old believers and other sections numbered 2,204,501; Mohammedans, 15,906,972; Roman Catholics, 11,407,391; Jews, 5,215,845; Protestants (Lutherans), 3,772,653.

A division of the population on the basis of classes gives the following results: Hereditary nobles, 1,224,103; nobles for life or by virtue of office, 632,119; priests of all Christian denominations, 588,917; honorable citizens, 232,072; peasants, 90,894,748; Cossacks, 2,938,512; foreigners, 82,070,957. Illiterates numbered 10,670,431 (79 per cent); literates, 21,405,526.

She Managed It.

Knay—Our friend Meeker and the Willow Cat have been married yesterday.

She Managed It.

Knay—You don't say? How in the world did he ever pluck up sufficient courage to marry her?

She Managed It.

Knay—He didn't have to. He evidently couldn't pluck up sufficient courage not to marry her.

The sugar factory at St. Clemens will begin operations on Oct. 25.

Linden is dicker with a promoter who wants to put in an electric lighting system in the village.

The sixty-eighth year of the University of Michigan opened with fully 1,200 students enrolled in the various departments.

Two Battle Creek men have purchased a farm in Penfield township and will operate a horse and poultry raising of Shetland ponies for sale.

Announcement was made at Detroit that the Lafayette theater on Oct. 10 will open as an independent playhouse for productions of David Belasco, Mrs. Fiske and others.

Agents are buying up all the scattered black walnut timber in the vicinity of Leoniada, paying from \$25 to \$40 a thousand feet and hauling many miles in order to secure carload lots.

The usual time for the building season has been ignored at the Soo on account of the demand for new business buildings and houses, and foundations are being laid right along for new buildings.

William Ackerman, aged 18, was fatally injured in Grand Rapids by being struck by an automobile driven by Edwin D. Weary of Chicago. Mrs. Weary was in the machine when the accident occurred.

Wolverine can have an electric light and water works if it wishes. The power will be secured from a dam across the Sturgeon river, which the promoter will build if the village will enter into a contract with him.

The Owasco Sugar Co. will this winter experiment on the value of sugar beet pulp as a food for cattle. Fifty cattle will be kept near the plant during the winter and fed on pulp to ascertain its value as a fat producer.

Michigan crop conditions are thus reviewed in the government's weekly report: Weather generally favorable; most of corn crop well cared, fully matured and mostly well secured, and yielding well; potato yields considerably short; wheat by light and hot, sugar beets continuing promising and sugar corn continuing promising and sugar corn continuing promising.

Her clothes burning like a torch from a gasoline stove flame-up, Mrs. William L. Kent rushed wildly about her house in Grand Rapids while neighbors tried in vain to catch her and put out the flames. A fire alarm was turned in and a fireman put out the blaze with a quilt. Mrs. Kent was taken to a hospital, but it is said she cannot recover.

The mystery of the disappearance two years ago of George Boche, former city treasurer of South Haven, was solved the other day, when word was received that Boche had been killed in Texas by the accidental discharge of his own gun. Boche left town on account of some irregularity in connection with the funds of the local Odd Fellows lodge, of which he was custodian.

Manumission proceedings were commenced in the Circuit Court in Marshall by Prosecuting Attorney Hooper against Circuit Court Commissioner McKenzie of Barre, Vt. McKenzie was ordered to show cause why he should not be released under the statute recently enacted by the Legislature giving the Circuit Court commissioner jurisdiction over juvenile cases. The case is merely a test one and will be carried to the Supreme Court for a decision as to whether the law is constitutional or not.

While the prisoners at the Iowa reformatory were assembled at the close of work the other night John Cook, who was in the reformatory, was ordered to work in the furniture factory, and stabbed him six times. A colored convict named Wood rushed upon Cook and took the knife away from him, though not before his own fingers had been cut off. Cook claimed that Ponton had been gossiping about him, hence the assault. Ponton is badly wounded, but has a chance for recovery.

Charles Bryant of Shawneetown, Mo., in a suit of \$2,500 farm in Freedom township, which farm he says, belonged to his adopted son. The tale is a strange one. Some years ago Bryant and his wife, in Maine, adopted a boy named Pompey and he changed his name to Bryant. When the lad grew up almost to manhood he came to Michigan. A young man who called himself Bryant, went to work in a man named Camp and told him Jackson county and the latter did not think to change his name to Campbell. Upon Mr. Campbell's death, the young man was left a farm in Freedom township. A year ago he died. He left no will, but a search among his papers revealed the fact that his real name was Pompey. The fact was printed and a clipping fell into the hands of Charles Bryant in Maine and he was convinced that the young man was his long lost adopted son. He has taken steps to secure the property.

The mystery of the cross-smashers is deepening. Early the other morning the Negamie Roman Catholic cemetery, though guarded, was visited by ghouls and monuments valued at thousands of dollars were wrecked. The mystery is deepened because the Eastern authorities were confident that they had the cross-smashers in jail there in the person of a supposed peddler, who had been seen in the neighborhood of various cemeteries at about the time they had been destroyed by vandals. When the cross-smashers seemed to be heading north the authorities of cities throughout upper Michigan set guards at the cemeteries, and for three nights two men have been on guard.

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THE STATE TAX LEVY

AMOUNT CALLED FOR THIS YEAR IS \$3,869,724.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.

A SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Patrick H. Kelly, superintendent of public instruction, in a circular directed to the county school commissioners, containing notes and explanations of the new compulsory school law says:

"The annual reports of the school officers of the state show that it costs about nine millions of dollars annually to support our public schools. The same report shows that only 65 per cent of the children in the state are in regular attendance at school. Conditions are such that with the same expenditure of money 100 per cent of all the children of school age, may receive an education.

The perpetuity of the state rests upon the intelligence of its citizens and the state has a right to demand that every child within the borders of our commonwealth shall attend school and receive training along such lines as will make him a useful member of society.

"If parents neglect or fail to perform their duty toward the child, the state under its police power must see that the child's rights are protected and that he receives an education, which is a birthright of every American citizen.

"Laws heretofore enacted to provide for compulsory attendance at school have been found partly ineffective and the legislature of 1915 enacted a new law known as Act No. 200 of the Public Acts."

The circular contains the following explanatory notes on the new law:

1. This law takes effect September 16, 1915.

2. All children seven to fifteen years including both those ages must attend school, as taught in the district where they reside, the entire school year.

3. For exception to compulsory attendance are made: (a) Where children are taught in private or parochial schools, in the branches usually taught in the first eight grades, or have completed such branches, the trustee officer may require the board of education of the district in which such school may be located to have such children take an examination under the direction of the teacher in charge of such school, the papers to be submitted to said board of education. If the examination shows the work properly done, the child will be excused from attending the public school. (b) Physically incompetent, excused by trustee officer. (c) Necessary to support of parents, may be excused by the board of education. (d) Those who reside too far from school.

4. Sheriff must designate one deputy to act as county trustee officer under direction of commissioner of schools. Such officer acts in all school districts except in cities and incorporated villages.

5. City board of education appoints trustee officer for the city.

6. The village marshal is trustee officer in all incorporated villages.

7. Compensation for these officers is fixed by Sec. 2.

8. (a) Director must furnish teacher with copy of school census and names and addresses of parents at opening of school, said copy to be kept at school house during the year. (b) The teacher must at once compare the census with enrollment of school and report to the school commissioner the names of parents whose children are not in school. Teachers should report to commissioner every month if there are any delinquents. (c) The commissioner must at once report all cases of truancy to the county trustee officer, and furnish said officer with a list of teachers employed in the county. (d) The trustee officer must at once investigate all cases so reported; first, to find if they are exempt according to section one; second, to serve formal notice on parent and proceed as is provided in section four. (e) Teacher or commissioner must notify trustee officer of failure by a parent to comply with formal notice to send child to school. (f) In city and village districts the secretary of the board must furnish the superintendent with copy of census and addresses of parents. (g) The superintendent informs the trustee officer of delinquents.

9. Commissioners, superintendents, teachers and other persons are required to render such assistance as they are able to aid the trustee officer in the performance of his duties.

Are You Engaged?

Engaged people should remember, that after marriage, many quarrels can be avoided, by keeping their digestions in good condition with Electric Bitters. S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., says: "For years, my wife suffered intensely from dyspepsia, complicated with a torpid liver, until she lost her strength and vigor, and became a mere wreck of her former self. Then she tried Electric Bitters, which helped her at once, and finally made her entirely well. She is now strong and healthy. L. Fournier druggist, sells and guarantees them, at 50c a bottle.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

Delightful autumn weather.

The trees in the woods are made beautiful with their mantle of many colored leaves.

Mrs. Wright Havens of Grayling came up last Thursday for a weeks visit with her daughter Mrs. Fred Bleigh.

Mr. F. Harris received news of his father's serious illness and left on the noon train last Saturday for Flint, his old home.

Mr. J. Frederickson of Gaylord assisted by Chris Herman of this place, have been putting up the bank fixtures in the Michelson brick block. If fixtures make a Bank we will have one of the finest in Northern Michigan. Mr. N. Michelson informs us that it will soon be open for business. Another step in the right direction.

Prosecuting Attorney W. L. Townsend and sheriff Geo. Cook, officers of this county and residents of Gaylord were in our village last Thursday attending the suit of A. G. Pearson who was arrested for larceny by the Johannesburg Mfg. Co. It was a jury trial before Judge Knapp. The jury said guilty, and the Judge said fifteen dollars fine or forty-five days in the Detroit House of Correction. It was the first jury trial ever held in Chashton township.

Clarence and Ralph Claggett and Mrs. C. B. Knapp took in the excursion to Toledo, the first of the week.

Mrs. Dan Rankin is entertaining her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Santa Clara, Cal. They will visit in Mich. for some time.

Mr. R. Hanson and N. Michelson of Grayling were up last week looking over the fine timber surrounding our village.

Mrs. Bond, Miss Vandewater and Miss Brennan teachers in our high school attended the institute at Gaylord last week Thursday and Friday. They report a good time.

The old maled convention at the church last Friday night was a great success as far as fun and finance were concerned. F. N. J. Josh.

Low Rates to California.

Round trip tickets are on sale at reduced rates every day in the year from all points via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Lines, and colonist one-way tickets will also be on sale on specified dates this fall at a rate of only \$35 from Chicago, with corresponding low rates from other points.

Daily and personally conducted excursions in through Pullman Tourist sleeping cars, only \$7.00 double berth from Chicago. Send 4 cents in stamps for booklet, maps, and full information to V. B. Kniskern, P. O. Box 1, N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Frederic Correspondences.

Theo. Jendren has returned from the Hospital.

Baptismal services will be held next Sunday east of Hardgrove. Rev. Coombs officiating.

C. H. O'Neil was called to Waters last Friday by the accident of Lon Aseil having his leg broken in the mill.

George Gregory is foreman on the section at Vanderbuilt.

Mr. Mellens was in town Saturday.

Mrs. T. Brown is visiting at Gaylord.

Lon Terry will move to Battle Creek shortly.

Frank Trudeau is a victim of typhoid fever.

James Collen of Grayling was in town last Monday.

George Smith who has just recovered from typhoid fever is able to be out doors.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church society meets with Mrs. L. E. Perry this afternoon.

James Smith and S. J. Yates did business in Johannesburg last Monday.

Mrs. F. Murry of Richmondville who has been visiting Mrs. O'Neil returned to her home last Wednesday.

L. E. Berry has gone to Battle Creek to accept a position in the Grand Trunk car shops. His family will follow him soon.

W. T. Lewis who is lumbering on Bois Blanc Island, spent Sunday with his family here.

A number of our residents are in Detroit this week, having taken in the excursion on the Michigan Central last Tuesday.

The reception given in honor of Rev. Arthur Gay at W. A. Coomin's last Monday evening was a very pleasant event.

Got Off Cheap.

He may well think he has got off cheap, who, after having contracted constipation or indigestion, is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. King's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant, and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc. 25c at L. Fourniers drug store; guaranteed.

TRY Sleepy Eye FLOUR.



For sale only by

CONNINE & CO.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE
A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphoric acid
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

Iron-Ox Tablets

DON'T SUFFER FROM WEAK NERVES

There is a Sure Cure for That Tired, Worn-Out Feeling That Comes from Disordered Nerves

Headaches, tired, worn-out nerves, and that feeling of lassitude and utter weariness, are symptoms that indicate nerve starvation. To feel the pleasure of perfect health, relief from tortured nerves, and the energy and life that come from a strong, healthy nervous system, take a careful systematic treatment of Iron-Ox Tablets.

Iron-Ox Tablets have worked wonders for thousands of sufferers from weak nerves. Most nerve troubles center around some disturbance of the stomach and bowels. Iron-Ox Tablets tone up and strengthen every organ of the body, assisting digestion, regulating the bowels, and giving strength and peace to the weary tortured nerves. Read what Mr. F. A. Gitchell says:

"I am glad to recommend Iron-Ox Tablets for nervousness and constipation. I had doctors for both for three years, but with little, if any, help. I was persuaded to try Iron-Ox Tablets, and I was so pleased with the effects that I continued to use them. For more than a year I have had no trouble either with constipation or nervousness. F. A. Gitchell, 110 W. Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y."

Beware of temporary stimulants. Iron-Ox Tablets do not temporarily stimulate but give permanent benefit.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in a convenient aluminum case for 25 cents, at your druggist's, or send direct to The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

For sale and recommended by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Fifty Years the Standard
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes No Alum

New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only \$7.00, via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. O. Box 1, N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail first to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

FILL IN THIS COUPON
AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

NW&U

Go TO

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in

**Dry Goods,
Furnishing Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Hardware, Flour, Feed.**

Also Dealers in

**Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and
Building Material of every kind.**

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

A. G. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

McMILLAN'S Restaurant

And Ice Cream Parlor.

(Next door to Jorgenson's store.) Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies. Office for long distance telephone.

A. J. Smith. Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31. G. H.

The Old Reliable BARBER SHOP

SUOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robertson's Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store, GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR BEAR LAUNDRY, HAY CITY.

The McKAY HOUSE,

A. Pearsall, Propr.

Rate - \$1.00 Per Day. Special Attention to the Commercial. Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1915.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

Day City, Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling, Mich.	Train No.	Grayling, Mich.
1:10 am	ARR.	4:20 am	ARR.	
1:30 am	1:35 pm	2:01	1:40 pm	4:20 pm
10:35 am	12:15 pm	1:59	2:10 pm	5:30 pm
8:15 am	4:15 am	99		
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97	8:30 am	6:40 pm
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.	
5:15 pm	2:10 pm	206	2:05 pm	11:15 am
5:30 am	12:49 am	202	12:44 am	10:05 pm
		158	10:15 pm	6:45 pm
9:45 am	7:10 am	90		
		98	4:00 pm	6:00 am

Lewiston, Grayling. Train No. Grayling, Lewiston.

ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

7:55 am 6:30 am 93 1:40 pm 12:15 pm

Joh'burg Grayl'g 91 Grayl'g Joh'burg

ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

7:50 am 6:00 am 1:40 am 11:50 am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

a. m. p. m. STATIONS. p. m. p. m.

7 00 2 30 D Fredric A 12 05 6 00

17 25 12 48 A S R 11 50 5 15

7 45 3 00 D Fayette D 11 35 4 50

9 20 D M River D 11 18 4 25

19 40 13 15 B L J'n C'd Lake S'w Lake

11 10 13 55 Gr River 10 20 13 10

11 25 14 04 Gs Camp 10 11 12 50

11 35 14 10 J'n River 10 06 12 45

11 40 14 15 Wards 10 02 12 40

12 05 4 30 A E Jord'n D 9 50 2 20

p. m. p. m. a. m. p. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HARRIS, Gen. Manager.

W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

FOR Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

School Supplies at Fournier's.

95 cent water sets at Sorenson's.
95 cent water sets at Sorenson's.
Best pipes in the city at Sorenson's.
Indiana novelties at Sorenson's.

The Board of Supervisors will convene next Monday.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—Inquire J. L. Hannes.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

Fifteen of our citizens took in the Detroit-Toledo excursion, Tuesday.

Leave your orders for fall and winter fruit at Metcalf's meat market.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Miss Williams was in Roscommon the first of the week on a millinery business trip.

A fine Jersey cow, three years old, a good milker, for sale for forty-five dollars. SOL LA VANCHE.

Charles Silaby was up from the farm Saturday, smiling and happy. Big crops, and all secured.

Mrs. Woodworth has erected a neat sign, and a street lamp in front of her millinery store on Peninsular Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Annis, of Beaver Creek are enjoying a visit from their cousin, Miss Maggie Lane, of Jackson county.

D. Raymond of Beaver Creek has got to build larger barns or let his hay stay out in the winter, and he is not sorry.

C. Strietmatt of Beaver Creek reports big crops, and no material damage from frost. Of course he looks pleasant.

Miss C. J. Beas is the new trimmer for Mrs. Woodworth, and will be a welcome addition to our young people in society.

The water main on Michigan Avenue is being extended from Chestnut Street to Park Street, extending the fire protection.

McCallum Bros. have a very stylish house completed outside on the corner of Lake and Maple streets. It belongs to R. Hanson.

B. F. Sherman of Maple Forest was in town the last of the week with a big load of produce, happy over his bounding crops, and escape from injury from frost.

At a county convention of the Grange the 3rd inst., J. L. Hannes was elected a delegate to the meeting of the State Grange at Grand Rapids in December.

Charles Nichols of South Branch started his clover huller on Daniel Scott's job last week. Three acres and a half gave 22½ bushels of prime seed. SAND PLAINS.

Frank Hardgrove and family were down from the mill Monday, shopping, and getting the baby's photo, as a side issue. He has finished the season's cut of lumber and is satisfied.

Bring your blacksmithing to E. F. Dutton (Rasmussen's) old shop, near red bridge) Work promptly attended to, and prices right. Horse shoeing a specialty.

If you want a New Royal Sewing Machine fully guaranteed, as good as any in the market, and with all modern attachments, for a little more than half its value, call at this office.

FOR SALE—Sixteen acres of land on the southside of the river, between Baines and Brink's addition to Grayling. All fenced; not platted. Very desirable for building lots. Call on or address S. Sickler.

The Foot Ball season will open here next Friday. Grayling vs. Cheboygan. Turn out and see a lively game. The boys will give a social dancing party at the opera house in the evening.

The assignments for our Circuit Court next year brings them one week earlier than they have been. The sessions will begin the second Mondays in January, May and September.

Burt Chapple returned from Danville, Ingham County, Saturday where he had been to attend the funeral of his mother, who was 89 years of age. She had lived on the farm where she died, about sixty years.

Hugh Oaks has completed the painting of R. Hanson's residence and it is called one of the best jobs in the town. It has certainly added greatly to the appearance of his already elegant home.

Archie House was in from his Maple Forest farm Saturday. He says his threshing machine has been running better than ever for five weeks and it is not through yet. Oats yield 40 to 65 bushels and wheat from 20 up. Poor country this.

Proceedings of the Common Council [OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, Oct. 2, 1905.
Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. President pro tem. A. E. Michelson in the chair.
Present Trustees Olson, Connine, Hum, Brink and McCullough.
Absent, President Bauman.
Meeting called to order by the president pro tem.
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
Moved by Olson and supported by Brink that the report of Finance Committee be accepted, and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.
To the President and Trustees of the Common Council of the village of Grayling. Your Committee on Claims and Accounts would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows:
Cmnd. All'd
1. Rolla Brink, reg decds \$.75 \$.75
2. " " " .75 " .75
3. " " " .90 " .90
4. C. P. Robinson, Labor 19.25 19.25
5 Foreman and Stillwell teamwork 20.00 20.00
6. Grayling Elect. Co. .90 .90
7. Otto Johnson, Labor 2.50 2.50
8. Frank Peck Labor 1.50 1.50
9. Orson Corwin Labor 6.60 6.60
10. J. J. Collier assessor 54.00 54.00
11. A. E. Newman Labor 46.00 Laid on the table.

Signed J. F. HUM,
R. D. CONNINE,
C. O. McCULLOUGH,
Finance Com.

Moved by Connine and supported by Olson that the petition of Hans Peter Hanson et al. regarding the construction of a drain on Peninsular and Ingham streets, be not granted. Motion Carried.

Moved by McCullough and supported by Hum, that the village Marshal be instructed to act as truuant officer and that his salary be increased five dollars per month, during school months. Motion carried.

Moved by Hum and supported by Connine that the matter of lighting the streets be referred to the Committee on Lights and report made at earliest possible date. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

We call the attention of parents with children of school age to the school laws, published in this issue.

A pumpkin pie Social, for the Gleasons was enjoyed by over seventy of the fraternity at the residence of Henry Moon in Beaver Creek, last week Wednesday evening. There was plenty of pie, and more fun.

We learn that S. A. Robinson lost his sawmill and shingle one day last week by fire. It caught in the shavings where they were conveyed to the boiler rooms from the planer. Loss estimated at \$10,000, without insurance, unless carried by out side parties.

T. M. Odell of Beaver Creek had about three acres of millet on his "worthless land," in sight of the Forestry reserve, which averaged six feet in height and was a perfect swamp of foliage. There is a bundle of it in our office which shows.

Last weeks Michigan Farmer has a fine cut on the first page showing Crawford County's Exhibit at the State Fair, and says editorially that the men in Southern Michigan who are in search of homes should look over this section before going farther.

In another column will be found a notice of the work of the State Library Commission, which will be of great advantage to the newer sections. We trust those interested here: as all should be, will keep in close touch with the organizer, Mr. Lyle, and secure all we can of the benefits.

O. B. Scott, of South Branch thought it would pay to raise clover seed in Northern Michigan on the "worthless lands (?) in Crawford county and this season cut 3½ acres to see what it would do. It exceeded his most sanguine expectation, yielding 7 bushels to the acre. How is that for pine land.—Roscommon News.

Att'y. F. T. McDonald, of Sault Ste Marie, was in court here Tuesday for Wheeler, who had taken out a writ of Habeas Corpus, to obtain possession of his children, for whom J. C. Burton had been appointed guardian by our Probate Court. The petition was denied, which we believe, not only correct as a legal proposition, but to be fully in the best interest of the children.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones started for their new home in Washington last Thursday morning. They came to Grayling, from Chesaning in 1877. Mr. Jones engaging as head sawyer with Jas. Goodale, who erected the first mill here, and was succeeded by Salling Hanson & Co., in whose employ Mr. Jones remained for a number of years and was engaged in mercantile business, boots and shoes, for a couple of years. He has since served as postmaster, and has been the agent for the American Express Company for the past 9 years. They have ever been active members of society, and held in highest esteem. They will be greatly missed by our people, as they were the second family in length of residence here who remain, and were known by all.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Dr. Palmer, Friday, Oct. 6th, at 2:30 o'clock. Members please attend. A ten cent lunch will be served, the proceeds to apply on the fund for a furnace to be put under the church.

This year's peach crop, which was repeatedly killed off last spring, promises to be one of the biggest on record. It is estimated that the Michigan crop will be upwards of 6,000,000 bushels, nearly double that of most former years. An immense grape crop is also being marketed.

Mrs. Dr. Niles has the agency for the Celebrated Imperial Skirts, and will be pleased to exhibit samples, and receive orders from ladies who may call at her residence. Skirts are in black, well made, Silk, Morene or Batteen and prices reasonable.

Attacked by a Mob

and beaten, in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c, at L. Fournier's drug store.

The order of Eastern Star elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

W. M.—Mary Leece.
W. P.—Wright Havens.
Ass't. M.—Libby Bates.
Secretary—Emma Keeler.
Cond.—Angie Leece.
Ass't Cond.—Daisy Havens.
Chaplain—Elizabeth Trumley.
Marshall—Helen Havens.
Aids—Nellie McNeil.
Ruth—Valeria Hoesli.
Bethel—Dora Hoesli.
Martha—Gusta Olson.
Electa—Josephine Russell.
Warden—Sarah Woodfield.
Sentinel—Henry Trumley.
Organist—Gladys Hadley.

Notice of Teachers Examination.

There will be an examination of teachers in the Court House, Grayling, Thursday and Friday, October 19th and 20th. The examination in reading will be based on The Oration at the Laying of The Bunker Hill Monument, Webster.

There being no examination in March, the Attorney General has ruled that all teachers whose certificates expires in March, 1906, will have to take the examination at this time, October 19th and 20th.

J. E. BRADLEY, Co. Com.

Like Finding Money.

Finding health is like finding money so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest irritation, better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says, "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs but, after finding no relief in other remedies, I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At L. Fournier drug store; 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Circuit Court Assignments.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
34th Judicial Circuit.

Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I do hereby appoint the times of holding the several terms of the Circuit Court in the several counties of the 34th Judicial Circuit for the years commencing January first A. D. 1906, as follows:
Arenac County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—First Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Ontonagon County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—First Mondays in January May and September.
NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Dated, West Branch, Mich.
this 25th day of Sept. 1905.

J. A. Leighton, M. D.

OFFICE WORK ONLY.
2d floor of Avalanche Building.
Grayling, Mich.

Don't Neglect!
Gents—When you want a new Fall Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Collared Tailored Suits, on view at
Mahon's Tailoring Establishment,
Opposite McKay's Hotel
Gaupe Building.

Thank You.

This store tenders its sincere thanks to those who to any degree contributed to its success up to the present time. I am grateful for the recognition which our efforts to please have developed. We diligently strove to give a courteous service, to treat all alike all the time, and to handle nothing but the purest and very best of eatables.

If your experience here have been pleasant and profitable we have succeeded and are content, and we only ask you to come again.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

How is your Light?

We don't sell Light, but we do sell Lamps.

Look in our Corner Show window.

JAMES W. SORENSON.

Grayling, Michigan.

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach maturity but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Impaired Willpower are guaranteed cured by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. "No names need without written consent. I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest, skillful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Books Free—Question Blank Free BY HOME TREATMENT.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES

For Hard Wear.

With the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the following prices:
Boys' Shoes, sizes 2 1-2—5 1-2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1.25 to 2.25.
Girls' Shoes, sizes 11—2, \$1.00 to 1.75.

Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the new novelties of the season.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all lines.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

THE NEW FALL STYLES In Outer Garments.

Your every Fall need provided for in the big store, where stocks are up to date, large and comprehensive, gathered from the leading makers of the country, and offered you at such money-saving prices as to make it the best economy to trade at our store.

The New Autumn Fashions for Men.

This seasons showing is the best we have ever made, and the garments are so priced that they are within the reach of the most economical.

A complete line of Sacks and Double-Breasted.

The high grade suits we are now showing, are hand tailored, the same as the best merchant-tailors produce.

Men's Overcoats.

We are showing an elegant line of Men's Overcoats, in long, loose rain-proof mixtures, and in black.

Boys' Clothing.

We have an exclusive line of Boys' Kantwear-out Suits and Overcoats and they are built to stand the rough and tumble of the play grounds.

Ladies' Garments.

We have a superb exhibit, we have the styles and carry a stock of the very best, consisting of Furs, Coats, Skirts, Waists and Cravettes.

Infants' and Childrens' Garments.

In Infants' and Children's garments we have the largest and most complete assortment in town. Coats of Bear Fur and Crushed Plush and Fancy Mixtures.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Flavoring Extracts,

Paraffine Wax,
Turmeric, Curry- and Mace-Powders,
and other necessities for pickling and preserving.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

WONDER OF NATURE.

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

Sublime Scenery Laid Out by Nature Holds Man in Its Spell—Great Chasm Miles Across—Is a Mecca for the Tourist.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is within a government forest reservation sixty by eighty miles in size. About two-thirds of it is on the eastern and the other third on the western side. The timber is in fairly good condition. There was a bad fire two years ago which ruined several hundred acres of fine forest, but there is little danger of its recurrence because of the vigilance of Captain Fenton, the superintendent, and his corps of foresters.

It is thirteen miles from one rim of the canyon to that on the opposite side, and there are two trails by which the western side may be reached. One of them, the Bright Angel Trail, is opposite the new hotel, and although it is eighteen or twenty miles to the top the climb is comparatively easy. It follows a stream of clear, pure cold water which comes tumbling down a narrow canyon on the western side, and Major Powell during his first memorable exploration of the canyon called it the Bright Angel River because it was such a grateful discovery.

Captain Fenton says that the country on the western side of the canyon is much better than that on the eastern side; that the timber is larger and thicker, water is more abundant, and there are a great many deer and other big game. The forest reserve includes a strip of thirty miles along the edge of the canyon, and west of that, to the Utah line, the land has been taken up by Mormon ranchmen, who have large

herds of cattle. Nearly all of the inhabitants of that corner of Arizona are Mormons. John D. Lee, the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, had a ranch at a ferry on the Colorado about a hundred miles north of here, where he lived in concealment for more than twenty years. He was finally discovered, identified, arrested, convicted and executed for complicity in the murder of a caravan of people in northern Utah while on their way to California. His widow now keeps a hotel at Holbrook, Ariz., one of the most important stations on the Santa Fe Road, and several of his sons and daughters are living in the locality.

People are beginning to find their way here. Last year, which was the first since the railroad was opened, about 12,000 people came. This year, if the present average keeps up, there will be from 20,000 to 25,000 visitors, and everyone who comes goes home with a walking advertisement for the place. There is nothing to compare with it anywhere in the world. It is impossible to exaggerate the grandeur, the sublimity, the impressiveness of the scenery, and its fascination cannot be accurately described. It is impossible for one man to express its emotions to another.

It is a singular fact that three-fourths of the people who come to the canyon are women. A large number of them are well along in years, and the endurance and the nerve they show is extraordinary. Nearly every woman who comes here insists upon going down to the bottom of the canyon, while only half of the men show that amount of energy. Two New York women have been here for months. They have visited all the places of interest within 150 miles, including the Moki and Supai Indians, and have followed all of the trails to the river. Every one of these excursions is enough to use up the strongest men.

Nowadays one can ride to the canyon in a parlor car or a Pullman sleeper and step off the train into one of the most picturesque and comfortable hotels in the world. You can come all the year round. February and March are the least pleasant months, because there are apt to be rain and snow storms. From Sept. 1 to Feb. 1 the weather is most agreeable, but these summer days are almost perfect—neither too cool nor too hot. The thermometer ranges between 65 and 75 Fahrenheit. There are several advantages in coming down here in the summer, and a good many people are beginning to find them out. The altitude is 7,000 feet above the sea, and that insures cool nights, no matter how warm the days may be. But the days are not too warm for comfort; the thermometer seldom goes above 80; there is no humidity in the atmosphere; and if the sun is too hot all you have to do is to raise your umbrella. There is occasionally a freak of weather. The snowstorm in which we were lost occurred on the 20th of May,

1890, and it is a singular coincidence that a similar squall should arrive on the very same date this year, with snow enough to hide the roadway through the forest. But there is no danger of getting lost now. The trees have been blazed on both sides of the trail, and if you stick to the railway cars you are sure to bring up at the canyon, three hours or so after you leave the Santa Fe Line at Fort Williams. The snow never lasts more than a few hours. It may fall to a depth of two or three inches during the night two or three times a year, but as soon as the sun comes out in the morning it disappears almost instantly.

There is a peculiar railway down here. It is the only one I know of in this country over which no passes are issued. Everybody except the conductor and the train crew—even the president himself—has to pay fare, and a round-trip ticket over the entire system costs \$4.50. The railroad is ninety miles long. It has no stations except the terminals at Williams, where it connects with the Santa Fe, and at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It has no side tracks except one to allow the trains to pass. There are four passenger trains a day, two in each direction, made up of a baggage car and two coaches and through Pullmans from Kansas City and Los Angeles twice a week. There are no freight trains and no freight is carried except water and other supplies for the hotels at the Grand Canyon. The road depends upon passenger traffic alone. That is the reason why passes are not given. There are no switchmen in the employ of the company and the pay roll carries only twelve names, including conductors, engineers, firemen, ticket agents and all concerned, and the track is kept in order by five section gangs of ten men each, who are now rebuilding it from the bottom with new ties, new rails and ballast of volcanic clunder.

I shall not try to describe the Grand

long as his wife is alive can strafe a bishopric, because all bishops must be unmarried.

In the eucharist the priest receives the bread and wine separately, whereas the laity receive both elements mixed together, from a spoon, standing. The sacrament is also administered to infants, but they receive the wine only, lest they might reject the bread.

Baptism is a most elaborate ceremony and takes forty days before it is complete. It includes triple immersion, the exorcism, and tuncure of the infant's hair in the shape of a cross. The sacrament of unction differs from the similar sacrament in the Roman church, being, as it is, administered even to those who are slightly ill, whereas the Church of Rome only gives it in an articulo mortis, or when there is no chance of recovery.

The services in the Russian church are most elaborate. This is evident from the fact that the ritual and services occupy twenty folio volumes. Service is performed at least three times daily, and the greatest part of the service varies every day in the year, and every part of every day, except in the communion office.

The average pay of a parish priest is about \$200. Bishops have about \$700, and a metropolitan, who corresponds to our primate, \$1,000 per annum. There are no state endowments, I believe, the incomes being derived from collections of fees, for no priest will perform even the most trifling office without payment.

The Russian clergy have no social standing; a better class of Russian would not eat at table with the parish priest; in fact, they occupy the place of our own clergy occupied about, say, the fourteenth century.

Sermons are rarely preached in the Russian churches. There are books of homilies from which the clergy may

read, but these homilies are so very lengthy, ornate and elaborate that the people refuse to listen to them. As a rule, the clergy are too ignorant to compose their own sermons, and even if they do compose them they must first be sent to the consistory for approval, because the government is determined to stamp out heresy. The consistory is in no hurry to return the sermons and often several weeks or more may pass before they do so, consequently the clergy as a rule have been preaching severely alone. The Russian priests never pay parochial visits except to beg the result is that they have never gained the confidence or good will of the laity.

When the Stars Fell.

Almost historic is the remark of the astro-stricken lad who, while observing the great meteoric display of 1833, turned his eyes to a familiar corner of the heavens after an especially brilliant flight of meteors, drew a long breath and gasped:

"Well, the old Dipper's still there, anyhow!"

Much more recently a similar spectacle, although in this instance a display no greater than is ordinarily looked for in August skies, disturbed the tranquility of a little girl whose father, an enthusiastic amateur astronomer, had taken her up on the roof with him to see the sight. He expected her to be delighted with the shooting stars, but he soon observed that her expression was scarcely a joyous one.

"What is it, Ada?" he asked her.

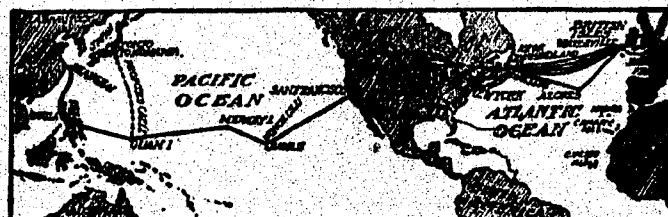
"Don't you like to watch them, Aren't you enjoying yourself?"

"Yes, papa," she answered, dubiously, conscientiously trying to harmonize the dictates of politeness and truth. "At least, I suppose we can spare the stars, and I think I might enjoy it if only you can give me your word we are sure of the moon."

Pushing the Old Folks Aside.

When the babies are cross and a man would like a quiet retreat there is none for him. But in a few years, when the children are grown and he is in the way, the daughters and mother put their heads together and originate a den. There is no den for the mother because she gracefully eliminates herself by sitting in the kitchen or running over to a neighbor's. It is her natural disposition to hide in a corner or remove herself entirely, and it is not the natural disposition of the father. Hence the den. It has a couch and some pipes and tobacco and the books which the neighbors haven't got around to borrowing as yet, though if father begins a story to-day the book will be found to be loaned out when he wants to finish it to-morrow. The den is a fashionable way of pushing the old man out. If there is one in your house, Mr. Man, don't be deceived.—Arlson, Kan. Globe.

PACIFIC CABLE LINES EXTENDED.



After many years of battling against difficulties, direct cable communications from the United States to China and Japan by way of the Commercial Cable Company is assured, and the project of the late John W. Mackay is on the eve of realization.

With the signing of an agreement by M. Takahira, Japanese minister, between the Japanese government and the Commercial Cable Company, landing privileges and concessions in Japan are obtained. Landing rights were obtained by the company from China several weeks ago.

Efforts to establish an all American Pacific cable to the far East were begun by John W. Mackay many years ago. Various plans were introduced in Congress, but always met defeat until President McKinley championed the enterprise, in 1890, and urged in a message to Congress the necessity for cable communication with the far East. At that time another controversy arose between the Senate and House of Representatives over government control of the cable, and the President's message was fruitless.

In 1901 Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, went before Congress and offered on the part of his company to lay the cable as a private enterprise, unsubsidized and entirely under American control. His offer was eventually accepted, and meanwhile the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was organized and the cable was laid to Honolulu and the Philippines. Now it has been extended to China and Japan.

WORLD'S HIGHEST TOWER.

Huge Cylindrical Shaft to Be Built for the Amusement of New-Yorkers.

Original always and in all things, New York is soon to have the oldest amusement enterprise on the face of the earth, in the shape of a tower taller than any structure in the world and equipped with a larger variety of combined entertainments and utilities than anything that has ever existed for the edification of the millions who are constantly and hungrily seeking new pleasures.

Called "The Weber Tower," after its designer, Carl Weber, one of the best known experts in the matter of tall steel-concrete constructions, the building will be unique in many ways, and when it has been erected, either in one of the parks of Manhattan, or in some equally prominent spot, it will unquestionably be one of the foremost attractions of the metropolis.

In the first place, it will reach the enormous height of 1,250 feet, just 258 feet taller than the Eiffel tower in Paris, and more than twice as tall as the Washington monument, which, with 555 feet, is at present the highest permanent structure in the world. It will so far overtop everything in New York that comparison is idle, the Park Row building, which now holds pre-eminence, being only 382 feet high, and the St. Paul building, ranking second, having but 368 feet. In Europe, after the Eiffel tower, there is only the Cim Cathedral, with 325 feet, but this is exceeded by the City Hall in Philadelphia, with 548 feet.

Height alone, however, will not be the chief recommendation of the Weber tower. It will be a skyscraper of universal invitation. If you are a business man you will be able to rent offices inside its tall, lofty stretches. If you want an evening's frolic you will be escorted to the high

level, where there will be space for as many as 1,000 persons at one time.

According to present plans, eight elevators will run in the main shaft, with a capacity of about 1,250 persons every hour. The main platform, however, where there will be a roof garden that can be inclosed when the necessity arises, will be 1,100 feet high. Here there will be refreshment stands, a post office, telegraph office, public telephones, toilet rooms and about everything else that modern exigencies demand, while well-informed guides will be in attendance to point out and explain the wonderful views from every side and to furnish field glasses when required. Another novel feature will be provision for a United States weather observatory, which will be higher than any now in use, as well as several rooms applicable to private scientific research.

From the base of the tower up to the 350-foot balcony there will be eighteen stories, some of which will be utilized for office purposes and some for entertainment. There will be ample room for a theater, as well as for a museum and other exhibitions. As a matter of fact, half a dozen distinct entertainments and amusements may be included in this great scheme without conflict. The second floor, however, will be reserved for a restaurant, of the first class, with about 10,000 square feet of floor space and, of course, the most up-to-date improvements in the way of comfort and decorative effect.

On the tower floor there will be stores, but only such as will be in harmony with the purposes of the entire edifice, and here also will be located the electric machinery for the operation of the elevators and the power for the light, heat, ventilation, apparatus, and so on, although this will be of such a magnitude that a part of it will go below the main stairway.

Although details of the architectural ornamentation have not yet been perfected, it is promised that the entrances especially will be extraordinarily elaborate, with marble columns, spacious stairways, promenades, reception rooms and other features of luxury and splendor. So far as may be possible this effect of richness will be striven for from the base of the building to the top of the tower.

Whatever other attractions the building may contain, the top of it will be the greatest, the reason of the immense height and the magnificent view to be had there, to say nothing of the quality of the air in any kind of weather. Before the eyes of the spectator there will lie the whole city of New York, the Atlantic Ocean as far as the sight can reach, the Hudson river and the surrounding country to a distance of 250 miles. It has been estimated that the view will take in a territory of 20,000 square miles.

MARITIME WORLD'S FAIR.

Robert Fulton Anniversary Will Be a Memorial Occasion.

Plans are being made in New York to celebrate two years hence the centenary of the use of steam in navigation by the holding of what would seem to be a sort of maritime world's fair, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. On Aug. 7, 1807, Robert Fulton's Clermont made her epoch-making voyage on the Hudson which revolutionized sea commerce and sea warfare. The Clermont was not the first steamboat, for attention is now being called to an interesting coincidence which should give the proposed celebration a double significance. In 1807 it will be just 200 years since the Frenchman, Papin, drove a crude steamboat on the river Fulda. But though the Clermont was not the first steamship, she marked at all events the beginning of steam navigation, and it will not detract from her inventor's fame to recall that the centennial celebration in his honor will be also a bi-centenary in marine annals.

New York is, of course, the place of all others for the observance of the anniversary, for not only was the Clermont's momentous voyage made in its waters, but the city is the foremost port in the new world, and has, moreover, in its grand bay and two great rivers, a natural setting unsurpassed anywhere on earth for a maritime spectacle such as is contemplated.

The affair should with the most perfect propriety be held on an industrial rather than a military character, and celebrate the victories of peace rather than those of war, for the revolution in naval warfare followed necessarily from Clermont's performance. It is proposed, however, to ask Admiral Togo to attend, nor would this be without its special fitness, for Togo is the greatest naval warrior in the day of steam, as Nelson was in the day of sails. The presence of the victor in the only great naval battle since steam was applied to ships would be more than an interesting feature of what should be made a really remarkable and truly international occasion.

History says a man's sins will find him out; but men continue to bet that they won't.

BROKEN-HEARTED OLD MAN.

Russia's Reactionary Statesman Dying Disappointed.

The power of M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator general of the Holy Synod, who for twenty-five years has been dominating the reactionary influence of the Russian state, seems shattered at last. He is more than 80 years old, is confined to bed practically continuously, he loses his eyes everything for which he fought slipping away, and, finally, he is dying.

M. Pobedonostzeff is dying an embittered old man. Yet with the threads of life snapping he still protests with all the fire of his remarkable mentality.

M. Pobedonostzeff has been denominated a fanatic by the west. The secret of his wonderful sway over the minds of two emperors has been his unshaken belief in and devotion to the principles of autocracy and orthodoxy as the twin corner stones of Russian future greatness. Holy Russia, he believed with all the intensity of his soul, was destined to dominate the globe, and he was ever fond of asserting, as he did to Senator Beveridge of Indiana:

"Russia! Russia is not a state, Russia is a world!"

Figuratively, M. Pobedonostzeff spat upon the civilization of the west. Democracy to him was irresponsible despotism, and liberty a license, and he was especially hostile to a free press. For irresponsible editors sitting in judgment on any and everything, and lightly fomenting trouble and international strife for which a monarch would be disgraced, was to him an abomination.

In the council of the empire for a quarter of a century none of the Emperor's ministers could hold his own against M. Pobedonostzeff, and his victories were legion. With all his might and main he struggled, in spite of failing health, against the new reform movement, and in recent months when he was unable to win outright he managed at least to secure the appearance of a draw by inspiring the imperial minister to balance the reformer's script with the reactionary manifesto.

To intimates who are admitted to his bedroom M. Pobedonostzeff talks freely. He says he has lost hope and washes his hands of everything. He was only born ahead for church and state. The government, he declares, has no mind, and to allow the people to play with questions of state as they would with new toys is deplorable. The article he attributes to the lack of a strong and commanding statesman, and he severely blames the Emperor for his weakness in yielding to the importunities of the Liberals.

INDIANA GIRL FARMER.

Goes from a Graduating Class to a Corn Cultivator.

From graduating class to a corn-cultivator and a pickle patch, is the experience of a Walkerton, Ind., girl, who is able to net \$30 an acre from her work, and she is only 14 years old. Lona Dare is the name of this flower-liss, and she is well named, for she ventures to accomplish things at which not only other girls but men have failed. Last year this girl and a man had adjoining five-acre patches of corn. The weeds got ahead, and staid ahead, of the man, but the girl husked forty bushels to the acre as the result of her work. This year R. F. Dare, the father, had planned to rent the land to a man, but the man threw up the sponge. Then Dare told his daughter that he would break up the ground for her, and she could do the rest, and she did. This year Lona Dare finished up the eighth acre in the Walkerton school, came driving home in her white dress with her diploma, and graduating presents, only to make a quick transition. She was out of her tulle and into her gingham cultivating uniform in less time than it takes to write it, and, although she is only 14, she is a

sympathetic lady—Very sad that your husband should have lost his leg? How did it happen? Mrs. Muggles—Why, he got run over by one of these 'ere abstraction engines, mist!—Punch.

Mrs. Backnudders—What's them numbers on the automobile fer, Hiram? Mr. Backnudders—Why, that's the feller's score. It shows how many folks he's run over.—Chicago Daily News.

"Mike," said Phlooding Pete, "don't you wish you was one of dese here trust magnates?" "Naw," was the answer: "If 'ud be too much like traddin' on a good appetite for a case of dyspepsy."—Washington Star.

"Stop," she cried: "if you dare to put your arms around me I shall—" "What?" he asked when she hesitated. "Humph!" she replied. "If you had any spunk you'd go ahead and find out."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Dat dog o' mine," said Mr. Erasmus Pinsky, "keeps on a-tryin' to whip ev'ry four-footed critter dat comes down de road." "He must be a fighter." "No, suh. He ain't no fighter. But he don't seem able to recognize de fact."—Punch.

"We had quite a prominent actor as a guest at our house the other evening." "Gracious! didn't you find it hard to entertain him?" "Oh, no, we just handed him a bunch of photographs and his own was among them. He amused himself for hours."—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Oldgold—Before I give you my answer, Count, tell me one thing. When my freshness of youth is gone, and the hand of time has dimmed whatever beauty I possessed, when advancing years cause my cheeks to fade and my charms to vanish—tell me, Count, will you love me then? The Count—I do.

First Cabman—What did you charge that stranger for driving him around the corner to the hotel? Second Cabman—Four dollars and ninety-seven cents. First Cabman—Why didn't you make it an even five dollars? Second Cabman—Because four dollars and ninety-seven cents was all he had.—Lippincott's.

"How do you get so many subscribers?" asked the visitor to the office of the great magazine. "Just between you and me I'll tell you the secret. All the manuscripts sent in I keep. I answer the contributors and tell them the stuff will be used as soon as available. That makes them subscribers for life."—Indianapolis Star.

Serpent Immune from Its Venom.

One of the most important things about serpent venom is that each species seems to be immune to its own poison. If a snake is inoculated with its own venom it remains unaffected. M. C. Phillips, who has done so much on this subject, finds experimental evidence that this immunity is to be attributed to the presence in the blood of a false antitoxin. This neutralizes the poison as it is introduced.

New Job for Him.

"Have you 'lost'—Twenty-four hours?" asked the old lady of the new clerk in the book store.

"No, lady," he replied, "I ain't had time. I only came here to-day."—Philadelphia Press.



JOLLY JOKER.

"Did Maud and Clara kiss and make up?" "They kissed and spoiled their make-up."—Lix.

"Has the circulation of your new magazine gone up?" "No. But the magazine has."—Life.

Doctor—Do you talk in your sleep? Patient—No, I talk in other people's. I'm a clergyman.—Brooklyn Life.

"Bob Smith is sick abed." "Has he got anything dangerous?" "Well, he's got young Dr. Jones."—Town Topics.

Knicker—Is he a successful business man? Flocker—I suppose so, he boasts that he is going to be investigated.—Luck.

Husband—Well, I must say that all fools are not dead yet! Wife (affectionately)—I'm glad of it, dear. I never look well in black.—Illustrated Bits.

"Tommy, why is it that you are always fighting with little Willie Buskirk?" "Cause he can't run as fast as me 'n' I can lick him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"That man says a dishonest dollar never passed through his hands." "Set it he could help it," answered Senator Sorghum, "he always held on to it."—Washington Star.

"Genius," he said, "should never be hampered with the cares of a family." "Mistake," said the married man, "in this extravagant age it takes a genius to keep a family."—Punch.

Citizen—What possible excuse did you fellows have for acquitting that murderer? Jurymen—Insanity. Citizen—Gee! The whole twelve of you?—Cleveland Leader.

Citizen—Why don't you nominate a good, honest, incorruptible man for this office? Politician—What's the use? We'll have a good majority without it.—Cleveland Leader.

"Poor fellow, I pity him. The engagement is at an end." "Gracious! Do you mean to say the girl has gone back on him?" "Worse than that! She has been married to him."—Punch.

"Pa," asked Tommy, "what's the difference between 'assurance' and 'insurance'?" "Well, my son, one is what the agent has and the other is what he persists in trying to sell you."—Punch.

Teacher—If a man gets four dollars for working eight hours a day, what would he get if he worked ten hours a day? Johnny—Ten hours a day? Good! He'd get a call-down from de union.

"Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'bustress' is?" "I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A manny goat!"

Sympathetic Lady—Very sad that your husband should have lost his leg? How did it happen? Mrs. Muggles—Why, he got run over by one of these 'ere abstraction engines, mist!—Punch.

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Mothers Are Helped THEIR HEALTH RESTORED

Happiness of Thousands of Mothers Due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

A devoted mother seems to listen to every call of duty excepting the supreme one that tells her to guard her health, and before she realizes it some derangement of the female organs has manifested itself, and nervousness and irritability take the place of happiness and amiability.



Mrs. Ph. Hoffman
Tired, nervous and irritable, the mother is unable to care for her children, and her condition ruins the child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The mother should not be blamed, as she no doubt is suffering from backache, headache, bearing-down pains or displacement, making life a burden. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for this condition. It strengthens the female organs and permanently cures all displacements and irregularities. Such testimony as the following should convince women of its value: Dear Mrs. Pinkham: I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered for eight years with ovarian troubles. I was nervous, tired and irritable, and it did not seem as though I could stand it any longer. As I had five children to care for, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I have cured myself. I cannot thank you enough for your letter of advice and for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. —Mrs. Ph. Hoffman, 100 Hiram Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Calf Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. Douglas shoes have been by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are made in the factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and showing the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world today. I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers, you would understand why I sell \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market today.

W. L. Douglas's Shoe Made Shoes for Boys' School \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00
CAUTION—Beware of cheap imitations. W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold. Full line samples sent free for inspection upon request. —Fast Color Eyes used, they will not wear out. Write for illustrated Catalogue, Full Style, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

I Must Have It

Refuse Substitutes and Imitations
You will know them, despite their fanciful names—they are usually mixed with hot water and do not have the cementing property of

Alabastine

Mix with cold water, anyone can brush it on; A Rock Cement in white and tint. Kills vermin and drives germs out, rub or wash. No washing of walls after once applied. Other wall finishes must be washed off every year—expensive, filthy work. They rub and scale, and the glue or other animal matter in them rots and feeds disease germs. Buy Alabastine only in five pound packages, properly labeled. Tint card, pretty wall and ceiling design, "Hints on Decorating," and our artists' services in making color plans, free.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Liver Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Stomach Disorders, Headaches, Dizziness, etc. Sold in the North, Central, South, and West. Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. FOR SALE. At all Medicine and Drug Stores. Thompson's Eye Water.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

FARM GARDEN

The cholera-proof hog has not yet been found.

Poor seed is the cause of much of the failure in the garden.

The early killed is the easy killed weed and the weed that robs the crop the least.

Charcoal is good for hens. An ear of corn charred in the oven supplies it in convenient form.

If you expect good cows to take good care of the calves, give them feed that will properly nourish and develop them.

It costs less money to make the meat that is in a fat lamb than it costs to make weight afterwards, and the lamb will bring more money per pound.

An Indiana orchardist says that in localities where there is a thin soil over an impervious clay, the subsoil plow should be used before planting out an orchard.

Every pound of flesh lost will have to be made up again when the pasture supply food; but with growing stock this means often more than a loss of flesh; it means a loss of growth.

Giving the fowls too much corn results in weak bones. The fowl that has a ration rich in protein and has lime in some form with plenty of grit will develop a bone that will stand almost any ordinary use. Jumping from a high perch will not then result in a broken leg.

Snuffles or running at the nose is found in all flocks, especially at this time of year, and is only the effects of a bad cold, but if given attention may develop into roup. Four into the nostrils a few drops of sweet oil. Feed soft food, and usually they will come out all right.

Fowls are naturally averse to darkness. A dark poultry house is a breeding of disease. Some with windows only two feet square can be made light by cutting out some of the side of the house and putting in glass. Fowls can stand cold much better than they can stand darkness and disease.

On the farm where poultry is made something of a specialty, and where most of the grain raised is fed to them, it becomes a matter of practical importance to make the most of the manure product. A hen is said to produce twelve pounds of dry manure in a year, the value of which, according to chemical composition, is about eight cents.

Crimson clover, either green or cured into hay, makes an excellent forage for sheep. It is rich in the elements which go to form flesh, milk and wool. For the best quality of hay it should be cut when in early bloom. If cut late the leaves are more apt to fall off and the hairs on the heads become hardened into stiff spines, which are sometimes dangerous, though more so with horses than with ruminants.

The profit from the milk sold depends upon the quantity yielded by the herd in proportion to the amount of feed allowed and the capital invested in the shape of labor and buildings; but the larger the yield of each cow the greater the investment, for the reason that the productive animal requires no more room, shelter and care than does one yielding a smaller quantity. In the production of butter the cow will afford a profit in proportion, not solely to the quantity of milk given, but also to the amount of cream contained in the milk.

Artichokes.

Artichokes are frequently placed among the lists of garden plants, which is due to the fact that there are two species—the globe, which is not tuberous rooted, growing only from the seed, the blossom only of which is used; the other, improperly called the Jerusalem artichoke, is tuberous rooted, and grown chiefly for its roots. There are two varieties of the latter—the white and red. Any land suitable for corn will produce artichokes. Cut the tubers and plant them in the same manner as for potatoes. They do not keep well if dug out of the ground. The usual method is not to disturb them, as freezing does them no harm. The hogs will root them out, but enough tubers will always be left for next season's seedling.

Smoked Goose Hams.

In many parts of Europe and here in America quite an industry in smoked goose hams has been worked up, says the National Provisioner. Goose hams are a luxury, and they are not dear, considering the holiday prices of prime geese. The goose ham is worth about thirty cents apiece, and each ham weighs about twelve ounces. It makes the smoked ham come to about forty cents per pound. These tiny hams are cut and trimmed so as to look much like a Westphalia ham, and are thoroughly cured, so that they can be kept anywhere and for a long time. They are lean and can be sliced. The viand has a delightful taste and the flesh is not hard. There are hundreds of thousands of smoked goose hams sold in this country annually, largely to the Hebrew race.

How Much Will Corn Shrink?

In the fall of 1898 an experiment was undertaken by Prof. Atkinson at the Iowa experiment station to ascertain the amount of moisture contained in ear corn. A crib was constructed

upon the platform of a pair of scales, the scales so constructed that an exact register of the weight could always be made. Seven thousand pounds of corn were husked and placed in the crib October 10, 1898. This crib was 18 1/2 feet long by 7 1/2 feet wide. The corn was then weighed once each week for a year. During the first three months the loss was 330 pounds, or 3 per cent of the original weight. During the next three months, from January 19 to April 10, the loss was 390 pounds, or 5 per cent of the original weight. During the next three months the loss was 220 pounds; during the last three months the loss was 100 pounds. The loss during the full year was 1,430 pounds, or a trifle more than 20 per cent. This means that a bushel of corn weighing 56 pounds when husked like this sample will weigh 44 pounds at the end of the year.

Dual Purpose Cow.

Several writers are advocating the so-called dual-purpose cow for the use of feeding them afterward, there is no doubt that the cow which may be converted into beef of a satisfactory grade when her usefulness in the dairy is over is desirable, when the carcass is to be consumed at home, there is serious doubt as to the profit in raising such an animal for market. It seems as sensible to advocate the cow for the specific purpose as the dairyman wants a cow that will supply the milk most valuable and be should carry that idea in mind not only with the present herd, but with the increase that are to be added to it and have the males which will bring about that result. So the man who wants a beef animal should breed with that single purpose before him and reap the result accordingly.—Baltimore News.

Increased the Yield of Wheat.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College, show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels of wheat from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897 and again in 1902, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested, owing to the wet weather. Carefully conducted tests showed that an average of only 76 per cent of the slightly sprouted and 18 per cent of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow not only large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.—New England Homestead.

Corn Smut.

Because it is generally known that the losses from smut of wheat and oats may be prevented, or greatly reduced, by various treatments of seed, the Oklahoma experiment station at Stillwater is frequently asked whether there is not some way in which smut of corn may be prevented by treating the seed. The answer to this question is, that not only is there no such remedy known, but from the nature of the case, such a remedy is not possible. Smuts of wheat and oats are caused by fungi which enter the plants at the time of germination of the seed, and which are prevented by treatments which kill the smut spores which cling to the seed. But the smut of corn develops from spores which fall on the plants during the growing season. So the corn plants may become smutted even though grown from seed on which there are no living spores. Though no method of preventing corn smut is known, it is doubtless true that, by gathering and burning the smutted ears at the time of husking, the chances of infection with smut may be lessened for corn grown in the following year.

Washed-Out Land.

Here is one of the hardest questions we have had to answer in years. "Indiana" writes: "I have lately bought fifty acres of land, and at one corner is a four-acre plot that is washed badly. In many places the soil is all gone and the whole of the four acres is full of gullies. I do not care much about the expense so that I get the land leveled again and down in grass." We should grade the land as deeply as possible, grading it down until the washes were all filled up. Then we would disk and cross disk it, and apply 400 pounds per acre 10 per cent dissolved bone, dragging it in well with spike drag. In May plant it in cowpeas in drills thirty inches apart, twelve to fifteen rows to the foot. If the land is very thin you might use 100 pounds nitrate of potash and seventy-five pounds dried blood per acre broadcast before planting the peas. Cultivate the peas, keeping all weeds down, and in September cut them in with disk harrow sowing one bushel of rye per acre. Sow one gallon of timothy seed per acre in the fall and the same amount of red clover seed in March, and we think you will be pleased with the result.—Adams Magazine.

RAILROAD TO TAP BOLIVIA

Chili Is About to Build a Line 2,000 Miles Long.

Consul Mansfield, Valparaiso, Chili, announces that the government of that country proposes to construct a railway through the provinces of Tocon and Arica into Bolivia. The latter country is provided with poor facilities for getting about and the impression is strong that if Chili's plans of constructing some 2,400 miles of road are carried out a great commercial revolution will be effected. Regarding the present conditions, Mr. Mansfield speaks as follows:

Road-making in Bolivia, owing to the peculiar configuration of the country, has many difficulties. The most important roads have a total length of 2,297 kilometers (1,426 miles). The loftiest parts of the Andes the highways are little more than goat paths, which have been cut by Indians for the traffic of their beasts of burden. Along these mountain paths droves of mules, donkeys and llamas are continually going and coming, carrying from the interior tropical fruits, cocoa, yungas, coffee, etc., and taking back from La Paz and other towns along the routes flour, groceries, alcohol, etc. The internal trade carried on in this manner will be largely increased once the country is tapped with railways.

The government buildings, called "postas," at intervals along the way, form a peculiar feature of travel by road in Bolivia. In these posthouses travelers are provided, free of charge, with a place wherein to rest and sleep, and, for a trilling charge, with food for themselves and forage for their animals. Here, too, travelers can obtain relays of mules. The charge for these relays is 20 cents a league (about three and one-half miles) per mule, and one real per league for the conductor who goes on foot, as many do, keeping ahead of the mules, no matter at what pace the animals may travel, eight, ten and even twenty Bolivian leagues in a day (thirty-five to seventy miles).

It is easy to imagine the radical change that would be wrought by railways in a country where such primitive customs prevail. Bolivia is a new country waiting to be opened to the commerce of the world. Until twenty-five years ago it resisted the introduction of the electric telegraph, but now it is clamoring for railways and for more and more telegraph wires. In exchange it offers some of the most valuable, useful and necessary natural products to be found on the globe. In the opinion of those who know it best, Bolivia is one of the most promising fields for investment in industrial development of any of the South American republics.

Cured Her Rheumatism.

Deep Valley, Pa., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—There is deep interest in Green county over the cure of the little daughter of J. N. Whippley of Rheumatism. She was a great sufferer for five or six years and nothing seemed to do her any good till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She began to improve almost at once and now she is cured and can run and play as other children do. Mr. Whippley says:

"I am indeed thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for my daughter; they saved her from being a cripple for life." Dodd's Kidney Pills have proved that Rheumatism is one of the results of diseased kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys are right there can be no Uric Acid in the blood and consequently no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys right.

Beveridge Is Glad He Laughed.

"The direction of my career was completely changed," said United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge to the writer, "by a careless laugh. When I was a youth in Illinois I heard that the Congressman from our district intended to hold an examination to determine what young man he should appoint to West Point. I pitched in and studied hard for that examination, and found it easy when I came to take it. Most of the other fellows seemed to be still struggling with it when I had finished, and I was so confident that I had made few mistakes that I was in a pretty cheerful frame of mind. This is why I laughed when one of the strugglers asked a rather foolish question of the professor in charge. The latter evidently felt that the dignity of the occasion had been trifled with, for he scored one per cent against me. When the papers came to be corrected this loss caused me to fall one-fifth of one per cent below the boy who stood highest on the list. He is a captain in the army now, where I suppose I should have had it not been for that laugh. I believe in the power of cheerfulness. Looking back, I am rather glad that I laughed."—Success Magazine.

Half Done.

Said the clever young accountant Pipp: "Half the work is complete for my trip. The thing's been delayed. But I've had the air mail—All I need to make now is the ship."

NOTICED IT.

A Young Lady from New Jersey Put Her Wits to Work.

"Coffee gave me terrible spells of indigestion, which, coming on every week or so, made my life wretched until some one told me that the coffee I drank was to blame. That seemed nonsense, but I noticed these attacks used to come on shortly after eating and were accompanied by such excruciating pains in the pit of the stomach that I could only find relief by loosening my clothing and lying down. "If circumstances made it impossible for me to lie down I spent hours in great misery. "I refused to really believe it was the coffee until finally I thought a trial would at least do no harm, so I quit coffee in 1901 and began on Postum. My troubles left entirely and convinced me of the cause. "Postum brought me no discomfort, nor did indigestion follow its use. I have had no return of the trouble since I began to drink Postum. It has built me up, restored my health and given me a new interest in life. It certainly is a joy to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

The Main Point.

It so happened that a man from New Orleans recently found himself in a far northern city where the alleged coffee closely resembled warm spring water. "How much I should enjoy," he remarked to his vis-a-vis after the desert at dinner, "a good cup of cafe noir."

The attentive waiter, letting slip no opportunity to uphold the honor of his city, remarked:

"Noir means black, doesn't it, sir? Well, we can give it to you black if you wish it."

"Ah, but my friend," replied the traveler from New Orleans, "you forget that cafe means coffee!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A DESPAIRING WOMAN.

Weak, Nervous and Wretched from Wasting Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Henry A. Reamer, Main and Garret streets, South Bend, Ind., says: "When I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so weak I could hardly drag my self across the room. I was wretched and nervous, and had backache, bearing-down pains, headache, dizziness and weak eyes. I began to get on my feet and in blowing of the chest choked me and threatened the heart. I had little hope, but to my untold surprise, Dodd's Kidney Pills brought me relief and saved my life. I shall never forget it." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

INLAND CANALS OF EUROPE.

Development of Water Ways Seen in Thirty-five Years.

The development of internal water ways in France dates, mainly from the period immediately following the Franco-Prussian war. Since then the sum spent for this class of improvements has amounted to approximately \$500,000,000. The length of canals in France is said to be 3,045 miles, and of rivers improved for purposes of navigation 4,005 miles. This network of water ways is practically all owned by the state and is maintained by the state without tolls.

In Germany the construction of internal water ways began about the same time as in France and was part of the broad movement toward commercial growth to which the war gave a marked impetus. Railway building had caused the canal systems for a time to fall into disuse.

Railway freight rates finally drove the manufacturer and shipper to avail himself of the then existing water ways and to urge their improvement. This improvement followed with phenomenal rapidity. During the ten years from 1880 to 1890 nearly \$75,000,000 was spent on internal water ways, especially on river improvement. These water ways are of vast importance to the empire and are only part of what will eventually form a great inland water system extending into practically all parts of the country.

Among the new improvements now talked of is a canal joining the Rhine and Weser, the canalization of the Lippe, the improvement of the Oder, the widening and deepening of the water way from Stettin to Berlin, the union of the upper Danube with the Rhine utilizing the Neckar, the further improvement of the Rhine to Basel, etc.

In Austria-Hungary an expenditure of upward of \$200,000,000 was authorized in 1901 for the construction of canals between the Danube and the other, and thence to the Elbe and the Vistula. Further schemes of water way improvement are contemplated in the empire.

Belgium has one mile of water ways to every 8.3 square miles of territory. The traffic by canal in 1880 was 250,000,000 tons, while in 1900 it had grown to 500,000,000 tons. The Netherlands has long been threaded with artificial water ways. Russia has recently again taken up the matter of a canal connecting the Baltic and Black Seas.

In Great Britain alone has canal improvement been backward, the Manchester ship canal being the only important work of the kind in the past thirty years.

SKIN PURIFICATION.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. Cleanse the Skin and Blood of Torturing Humors—Complete Treatment \$1.00.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ring worm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk eczema, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven by the testimony of the civilized world.

His Scheme.

"Gladly certainly is stuck on himself." "Oh, I don't know." He's always running himself down."

"Of course; that's the only way he can keep on talking about himself and get people to listen to him!"—Philadelphia Press.

A man, acknowledging a lady's recognition in a restaurant or hotel dining room, should rise partly from his chair.

CURES CONSTIPATION

Relief that comes from the use of pills or other cathartics is better than suffering from the results of constipation, but relief and cure combined may be had at the same price and more promptly, for

Lane's Family Medicine

Is a cure for constipation, and the headache, backache, sideache and general derangement that come from constipation stop when the bowels do their proper work.

Sold by all dealers at 25c and 50c.

Armed Him.

The doctor bent over the dying man and took his hand.

"I'm afraid the end is approaching," he said. "Your circulation is at a low ebb."

With a herculean effort the man sat up in bed. "You're a liar!" he shouted. "It went up to 80,000 last week and I can show you the books to prove it!"

And the great editor fell dead.—Cleveland Leader.

Unconscious Punning.

Like most authors dependent on their pen for a livelihood, George Augustus Sala turned out a vast amount of ephemeral work in the early days of his journalistic career. There are people now who can call to mind his transactions with publishers of no great eminence. One of these publishers rejoiced in the name of Potter. The times Mr. Sala danced attendance on the middleman in order to bring a certain business matter to a head would have tried the patience of Job. "I can't go into it now; I'm busy to-day; you must look in another time," said Mr. Potter to him on one inauspicious occasion. Mr. Sala "felt annoyed." "But don't you think," he returned, quite unconsciously—"don't you think I get tired of pottering about like this?"

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigar. The highest price 5c cigar to the dealer and the highest quality for the smoker. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Feminine Charity.

He—Miss Dimpleton has teeth like pearls. She—That probably accounts for it. He—Accounts for what? She—The fact that she is dumb as an oyster.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children (teething) soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, etc. 25 cents a bottle.

Very large, thick lips are a sign of sensuality.

"West Home to Die from Gravel Trouble." Doctors failed. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me. Mrs. C. W. Brown, Jacksonville, N. Y.

The best cork comes from Algeria. There are 2,500,000 acres of cork forests in that country.

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Very large,

The last of the old world.
Foot-hills we ride the road of men
From shadow through to shade again.
But, to breathe or light the air,
At that old inn yelp: "The Earth."
There some day to die and sleep,
While some day to taste a stirrup-cup;
And some have come and ampler fare,
And some find little comfort there.
This score is large who hides a day;
Who soonest goes hath least to pay.
—Arthur Guiterman, in the New York Times.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION

Light across the wintry plains and desert stretches of Eastern Europe, a woman was wandering alone, sometimes on foot, sometimes in a peasant's wagon, seldom resting by the way, for Nadia Solodoff had not much money, but she had a certain object which she kept unflinchingly in view—to join her husband, who was undergoing a long sentence in the Siberian mines.

Karl Solodoff's crime was a simple one enough. He was of a gentle nature, and had written a book—only a novel; but in it he had dared to breathe the hateful word of liberty, and for this heinous fault, he had been consigned to a felon's doom.

He was all Nadia had in the world; but she was a brave woman, and did not allow herself to be utterly stricken down by the blow when they took him away from her. No; she set about at once devising ways and means to obtain his freedom.

In their neighborhood there resided part of the year a great and powerful lady named Princess Nariskine, who was said to possess much influence at court. She was popularly supposed to be cold and proud to her equals, haughty to her inferiors; but Nadia sought her, relying upon that universal and undefinable sympathy which should exist between all women; nor did she rely upon it altogether in vain. Moreover, the princess had read and admired Solodoff's work, and for its sake received the author's wife kindly and graciously.

"Nadia," she said, when the young woman was about to leave, her eyes bathed in grateful tears, "Nadia, believe me, you have all my sympathy. Whatever may be in my power, I will do for you; but do not expect too much; I cannot promise success."

Many weeks—long, lonely, miserable weeks of expectancy—passed after this, and the wife of Karl Solodoff received no news. At last the yearning to hear him again, and to whisper in his ear that there was hope for him, grew stronger and stronger day by day, until she could withstand it no longer; and then it was that she conceived and undertook this terrible journey upon which we find her, across the North Russian plateau, over the Ural Mountains, into the terrible land of exile.

The winter was already far advanced when she reached the little settlement on the banks of the river Sarva, to which her husband had been consigned. She had by some means ascertained his number when he was sentenced, and by this indication she traced him out.

This time she avoided the inn, the little village, and the peasants whose friendship she had hitherto sought to help her on the way. She would do nothing that should attract observation, nothing that might interfere with her purpose; so she made straight for the mines. But, strangely enough, now that she had almost reached her destination, her heart began to sink within her bosom. Suppose she could not find him. And if she did, and he were not pardoned, they would never allow her to remain there. Then how should she face that fearful journey back again, away from him?

"The wife thought now entered her mind that she would defy the authorities; she would commit some crime; and then surely they would imprison her too. Ah, yes, that would be something. She would perhaps be made to toil as he was toiling, be allowed to remain somewhere near him who was dearer to her than her own life and soul.

Such were the thoughts that passed through Nadia's fevered brain as she stood by the mouth of an old, disused pit. The gray twilight shadows were darkened down, and snow was falling softly.

She shivered with the intense cold, for on the journey her clothes had become ragged and torn, and exposed her arms and feet to the wintry blast. The place was quite deserted; not over a military guard had been posted there; but there was a basket attached to a windlass, which had been used to descend the shaft. With a little hesitation she got in, knowing that her weight would carry her down; but the rope was rotten, and she was instantly impaled headlong into the black abyss.

The suddenness of the fall took away her consciousness, but it was only for a moment, and then she was aroused by the shock of ice-cold water. She had plunged in it up to her neck, and was wildly struggling for breath.

In throwing out her hand, however, she struck against a rock, and clinging frantically, managed at last to drag herself out of the subterranean pool. She was now on dry ground, but endless difficulties still surrounded her.

It was pitch dark. Whither must she turn? She could not go back, for there was the water. The only thing to be done was to go blindly on, feeling her way by the walls of the pit.

But it was a terrible journey. She had lost her shoes in the pool, and at every step her naked feet were cut and torn by sharp stones. She was drenched to the skin, and the wet skirts clinging to her legs impeded her progress; so she took off her upper garments, and found that a little farther on her feet touched something that was not ice.

She stopped down, and drew away her hand again in horror as she felt the face of a man covered with a grizzly beard, cold and dead!

Suddenly came another prisoner who had perished there and been forgotten. A wild cry broke from her lips, she, who, through the dark cavern, frightened even herself, and she fled at full speed, like one possessed, away from that accursed spot. What if this were the fate of Karl Solodoff, too? Perhaps—perhaps this was his body! That thought from the young blood in her veins. But it was dangerous to run thus in the darkness. She had not gone many yards ere she came in violent contact with a huge projecting rock and fell heavily to the ground. She strove to rise, but must have sprained or broken her ankle; it was so painful that she sank back again.

Then she looked about and began to realize her position, and that she could plainly distinguish surrounding objects. There was a wide opening here from above, and the silvery moon shone clear and cold into the mine.

A few feet from her there lay what appeared to be a bundle of rags, but on looking more closely, she could distinguish the outline of a man lying on a bed of straw. She called faintly for help. The bundle moved. The man came toward her. In that moment she knew him, though he was woefully changed.

"Karl!" "Nadia!" he cried; "you here! Oh, no, no! Heavens! I must be dreaming!" But he soon knew it was really, for Nadia was locked in his arms, her face pressed close to his, covering his lips and sunken, bearded cheeks with kisses, weeping and laughing hysterically, all in a breath, from the wildness of her joy.

"Oh, my poor love!" Karl said, at last, when she had calmed down a little, and lay upon his rude couch; "how—why did you come to this fearful place?"

"The longing to be near you once more was more than I could bear. Besides, listen, I have good news to tell you. I went to the Princess Nariskine; she promised to intercede for me, and at any moment you may receive your pardon."

"My own brave, true-hearted Nadia!" She spoke and thought only of him, not of her own perils and sufferings; but he soon found that her arms and feet were terribly lacerated, and her ankle so contused that she was unable to move.

With loving care he tended and soothed her, binding up her wounds with strips torn from his own clothing, and wrapped in each other's arms they lay, finding comfort and happiness in their misery, even in that world-forsaken place, since those two loving hearts were once more together.

The pale dawn was lighting up the sky when an officer and some armed guards descended the mine.

"Come, No. 49," said the former, roughly, "get to work."

Solodoff rose obediently.

"Hello! what is this? Whom have we here? A woman?" "It is my wife," the prisoner said, quietly, "who has come the breadth of Russia to see me."

"That is a very pretty story, I must say; but she will have to clear out of here. Tramp, begone!" Nadia strove to rise, but her ankle had swollen terribly, and she fell back exhausted.

"You see, captain, she cannot rise," Karl said, in beseeching tones. "Can she not remain here at least a little time while I go to work?"

"No," the chief answered, brutally. "We will soon find means to make her move; and he made a sign to one of his attendants, who brought down his great whip upon the poor woman's scantily protected shoulders.

A sharp cry of pain broke from her lips, which went right to her husband's heart and aroused the man in him which Russian despotism had been trying its best to crush out.

"She is not your prisoner," he cried; "do not dare to touch her!" But the petty despot laughed at a laugh of conscious power, and the great lash was raised again, and fell on Nadia's back and naked arms, causing the blood to flow. This mad-dogged Solodoff as all the tortures which had been inflicted on himself had never succeeded in doing, and, raising the heavy chains that bound his feet, he rushed upon the tyrant, dashing them full in his face.

The latter drew back and, shaking him off, yelled out:

"Mutiny! Shoot him down!" One of his zealous myrmidons, drawing a pistol, fired, and Karl Solodoff fell lifeless to the ground, while Nadia, with a wild scream of anguish threw herself over his prostrate form. But at this moment there were some fresh stir and commotion. Several more people were present and a calm, cold woman's voice from out of the gloom said:

"I bring the Czar's gracious pardon to Karl Solodoff!" It was the Princess Nariskine, whose sympathy has assumed practical shape. Having gained her point with the sovereign, she had undertaken that terrible journey, traveling posthaste the whole width of the Russian Empire, for she full well knew how tardy in delivery these rare, gracious messages often were, and therefore resolved to be herself the bearer of the good tidings.

Those who were there knew her, and uncovered their heads; but she wondered why there was so deep a silence—why no one answered her, and again she said, more imperiously this time:

"I bring the Czar's pardon to Karl Solodoff!" "I fear Madame la Princesse is too late," the officer replied; since she brings pardon to a dead man!" "I trust that is not so. You will see by this paper, Capt. Tchetchatchief, that you have fired upon a free subject of the Czar, and if he be dead, you shall live to repent it!" The captain bowed, taking the paper in silence; but he had turned deadly pale. He read his doom in the dangerous glitter of her eyes. It was the grand, old philosophy of Swift. Out here Tchetchatchief was all power—

all, but, thank the heavens, not the case of Princess Nariskine, he had become a very plucky. Then they told her that Solodoff was, indeed, dead.

"His body shall be buried in his native place," she said. "Take the poor lady to my carriage, and bid my women see to her."

As Nariskine turned away there were tears in her bright, blue eyes. Happily, poor Nadia had swooned away, and was unconscious of all that passed.

From that day she remained with the Princess Nariskine as her friend, and when she recovered from a long and painful illness—white-haired, a prematurely old woman now, a sad emblem of Russian tyranny—it was a mercy that her memory was a blank; a peaceful present and future; but her happy wifehood, her terrible journey, the Czar's pardon that came too late—all, all blotted out forever!—New York Weekly.

INSTINCTS OF PLANTS.

Some Instances in Which It Seems to Equal That of Animals.

As an observer, in my long life I have noticed strange explorations of the roots of plants and especially of forest trees.

Some years since I was making a road through a pasture. I came across a green root half an inch in diameter. I looked about to see where there was a tree. In looking up a steep hill, about fifty feet away, I saw an ash tree about eight inches in diameter and from this tree the root came. I did not trace this root to its end as I should have done, but knowing the distance to the water, on lower land below me, and the size of the root where I cut it in two, I estimated the root must have gone twenty-five feet more, making seventy-five feet in all the root must have traveled to obtain water.

Vines, including all that grow in gardens, such as grapes, squashes, pumpkins, also cucumbers and melons, in their natural state, climb where they have a chance. I have had squashes climb high in trees and bear good sized squashes, so that I would have given them support that they might grow to maturity. Market gardeners say that a squash running along on the ground in coming under the limb of an apple tree or any other tree will lift itself to obtain support, and then fall back. Again, they say that if we place a dish of water to the right or left of the terminal point of a vine and a little further the vine will go for the water in whatever direction the water may be.

I have known butternut and elm trees to send their roots thirty or forty feet down a steep hill to a running brook of water. It has been recorded that a well was dug twenty-five feet from a tree and lined up with cement, and the well covered. The water was conveyed to the house in a wooden pipe. In the pipe there was a knot-hole and in time the tree began to fall, besides acquiring a strange taste. On investigation it was found that the well was partially filled with the roots of the tree. A root found the knot hole twenty-five feet away and so found the water at last.

A tree in California sent out a root foraging for water, so it followed the line of a sewer, following its casing until it reached a high brick wall, in which several feet up there was a small hole leading to the other side. The root made for this hole, passing through it, then it ran down on the other side, finding the water sought.

Some years ago I read of a case where there was a well on one side of a house and a willow tree on the other side. In the course of time the tree sent a root under the cellar bottom to the other side of the house and cellar, reaching the water at last.

In my own case, many years ago I conveyed water from a spring to the farm buildings in what we called pump logs. The logs getting somewhat decayed, the root of a maple standing some ten or twelve feet away and a little down hill found its way into the logs and filled them to such an extent that the water at the buildings was minus. On exploring, we found the trouble as related.

Mysterious are many of the works of nature. How do the roots and vines know where to find water? Is it vegetable instinct? If it is, even then it is mysterious.—Timothy Wheeler in the New York Tribune.

"No Rest in the Trade." In the second act of a certain melodrama one of the actors, in the "role" of a poacher, was supposed to be killed. A rival poacher, after shooting him, ran off, and the curtain descended on the dead man lying alone in the center of the stage. The piece was being performed in a small country town. At the end of the second act the victim was duly shot and the murderer as duly made his escape. Something, however, went wrong with the curtain, and it did not descend. It came down to within seven feet or so of the stage, and there it stopped. Then whispers and frantic orders, given in low, hoarse, voices, sounded from the wings. The audience tittered. Suddenly, the "dead" man rose wearily. He advanced to the footlights. "No rest in the trade," he said, in a sepulchral tone. Then with his long, thin arms he reached up and pulled the curtain down.—The Independent.

Auctioneering Automobiles. In London the business of auctioneering of automobiles of all vintage has been established for more than two years, and the scale on which it is done is eye-opening. The extent of such transactions may be imagined from the fact that it is said that one house alone in the world metropolis shows an average weekly turnover of \$50,000. The establishment in question seldom houses less than \$100,000 worth of cars at a time, all of which are on view at the bi-weekly sales.—Motor World.

The automobile has taken a strong hold in Peru.

WOMEN AND FASHION

What the Little Woman Does. "We little women appreciate the sope of comfort thrown to us," said one of them "although we know that we are hopeless, and that nothing in the world can make us taller than an unkind nature intended us to be. But you must laugh to hear the funny things recommended to us for the acquiring of a couple of inches of height."

I am instructed to keep slender, to hold up my head, to dress my pompadours, to abandon short skirts, to padour higher, to wear long neck-keeping to French heels, to affect trailing gowns, to wear high-trimmed hats, to adopt Grecian draperies, to habitually wear white, to keep up a hopeful spirit (on the principle that a heart bowed down by weight of woe also pulls the shoulders down, and to do various stunts, consisting of running, jumping, skipping, stretching and reaching. All these things I do religiously, and then dress and go out with the consciousness that I am not one fraction of an inch taller than I was before, and nobody is deceived into thinking so, either. My particular chain still talks miles above my head. Saleswoman says: "My, what a little thing you are!" I still have to jump up in the air to see what people are looking at. I guess I have tried about all of the three thousand or so 'helpful' suggestions to short women, but I am still undauntedly and conscientiously little, and little I shall be to my dying day."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Fashionable Coiffure. The newest hair dressing arrangements show both high and low coiffure, and the choice will depend largely on the contour of the face. The low-dressing is especially becoming to women having length of neck and perfection in profile, but there are other styles from which to choose for those less gifted by nature.

The 1830 modes brought into favor the fashion of dressing the hair low, which is becoming more and more the vogue, particularly among the younger set. While this style is just suited to the woman in her first youth, it has likewise proved becoming to many women who have passed this period. In the low style of coiffure more hair is required in dressing than when the hair is worn high. Unless a woman has a wealth of hair, an artistic effect cannot be obtained without resorting to some artificial means to assist nature. In such instances most of the natural hair is combed to the front and used for the pompadour, and the coil, twist or knot at the nape of the neck is artificial. With the coiffure dressed low, the front hair is sometimes parted and rolled softly back at the sides.

Fair hair has always been regarded with favor, and the fashionable shade is ashy with a hint of copper. Owing to the prevalence of premature gray hair, silvery locks are no longer considered as an indication of advanced years, and are extremely becoming to a youthful face, adding a certain charm and distinction to the wearer.

Health and Beauty Hints. Stop frowning. It will make you grow old and nervous, crochety and disagreeable. Warm friction with a rough towel will generally give quick relief to cramps in the legs. Sausages can sometimes be relieved by bandaging one eye. Lemon effect a cure with some people. Headache almost always yields to the quick application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck. Air is to the body what coal is to the furnace. The deeper the breathing the more drafts are turned on and the brighter life burns.

The salt rub is prepared by allowing a large bath towel to be all night in a strong salt solution. One should stand on a rug or in the tub while taking it to save trouble in cleaning up afterward.

No one can be healthy who wears tight shoes and high heels. The tight shoes impair the circulation, while the high heels strain the muscles of the back and cause nervousness. The sensible shoe has a low, flat heel.

When the eyes have a burning sensation bathe them in hot water to which a little witch hazel has been added. If the whites of the eyes are yellow and the pupils dull it shows that the general health needs attention.

Cushions filled with dried "everlasting" heads or dried top blossoms make as sweet-smelling and as sleep-inducing pillows as the well-known fir balsam. These make very acceptable presents when covered with dainty covers of suitable colors and designs.

New Imported Fall Gowns.

Half the housewives and washer women who pose as "being beautiful washers and ironers, mum," don't know anything about taking care of the or any other kind of linens. Tablecloths and napkins should never have a touch of starch in them, yet servant after servant will add a little to get an imitation "shine" in place of the burnish that nothing but careful ironing can bring out. Damasks should be sprinkled until it is just a little damp all over, and then ironed until it is perfectly dry, going over and over it with the iron until not a suspicion of moisture is left in it.

Purple in Favor. All shades of purple, but preferably a pinkish mauve, are extremely fashionable this season, and young and old alike wear the same color. It is used in all materials and for both elaborate and simple gowns. A charmingly artistic gown in silk mull or chiffon, with bands of satin or velvet of two or three shades deeper, will be a favorite model for simple evening gown next winter, while by the draping of

the flesh the effect of a tea gown with a Watteau back can be obtained, the flesh in that case having the ends drawn up to the top of the waist at the back and then left to fall loose. In the other case the ends of the flesh are put under the wide belt in front.—Harper's Bazar.

Finger-Nails. For discolored or stained finger-nails, a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm, soft water is invaluable. This is one of the very best manicure acids. It will loosen the cuticle from the finger-nails as well as remove discolorations. Little nails may be cured by soaking them daily for a few minutes in blood-warm sweet oil. Polish the nails daily with the chamomile skin polisher to improve the circulation of the parts, and make them clear and pink. No paste is needed. After washing the hands, press back with the towel the flesh about the nails. This will prevent hang-nails.

For the Circulation. Imperfect circulation is often the cause of colorless cheeks. Be careful to eat nourishing food, drink six or seven glasses of water during the day, live in the open air as much as possible, breathe deeply and practice light gymnastics. Do not use cosmetics on the face, but bathe it frequently. Scrub it good with hot water and soap at night, and bathe it with cold water several times during the day. This will tone up the skin and improve the circulation.

Whipped Peach Cream Trifle. Soak cocoanut macaroons in the syrup of rich preserved peaches until rather soft. Beat the whites of four eggs until very stiff, then beat in by degrees half a cupful of powdered sugar and two tablespoonfuls of the peach syrup. Mix in lightly a pint of sweet cream. Whip to a stiff froth and place in alternate layers with the soaked macaroons in a deep glass dish.

The postillon will reign. It will be on evening coats of silk, also on cloth street models.

Among the new hats is one made entirely of green leaves with pink camellias at the ends.

Few items of dress in recent years have been so effective as the long, close-fitting gloves most women are wearing.

Breathing Exercises. Breathing exercises should be taken each morning upon arising. Breathe deeply, sending the breath down to the waist line. Place the hands at the waist line and when inhaling force the hands apart. This will fill the bottom of the lungs. The majority of people are said to use the full lung in breathing but seldom. Deep breathing will develop the chest, lungs and throat, and build up the entire system.

It is likely that the best combination for a skirt will be a compromise between a circular and a plaited effect.

Some new and very fetching necklaces are composed entirely of small gold beads hung with chains and balls of gold.

Great emphasis is laid upon the waist line and a smart belt is now an important feature of the well-appointed costume.

The outside garment must help along the effect of an extremely little waist, which is the end we must strive for this year.

There is a fortune awaiting the man who invents a silk glove guaranteed not to wear through at the fingers in two wearings.

A smart novelty is the shoulder scarf of chiffon to match the giraffe in color, as a rose or one scarf and belt over a white frock.

Long coats, short coats, tight-fitting or box coats, cotton coats or boleros—it does not seem to matter which it is, provided it be a coat.

Linen Washed Too Much. Half the housewives and washer women who pose as "being beautiful washers and ironers, mum," don't know anything about taking care of the or any other kind of linens. Tablecloths and napkins should never have a touch of starch in them, yet servant after servant will add a little to get an imitation "shine" in place of the burnish that nothing but careful ironing can bring out. Damasks should be sprinkled until it is just a little damp all over, and then ironed until it is perfectly dry, going over and over it with the iron until not a suspicion of moisture is left in it.

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SERMONS OF THE WEEK

U. S. Grant.—From his early years to years of old age and suffering, Grant was always the same silent, heroic, unflinching character.—Rev. A. J. Brown, Unitarian, Tacoma, Wash.

Politeness.—Blue cloth and brass buttons and a club do not make a policeman. We have thought it did; we are awakening to better sense.—Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Christianity.—This Christianity of ours is no myth. You can throw your weight on the promises of God and they will not go down.—Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

Environment.—Character cannot be inherited nor entailed; it is a virtue influenced by environment, for a man is known by the company he keeps.—Rev. W. T. Dixon, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Eternal Being.—Christ and His word are identical—the word was made flesh and dwelt among men. The Son of God had no beginning and will have no end. He is an eternal Being.—Rev. J. F. Blair, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Name of Jesus.—Jesus is to us the sweetest name that is ever breathed on mortal tongue. We flap it at our mother's knee and it is the last utterance in our mortal agony as the soul goes to the great beyond and into eternity.—Rev. T. H. Rice, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Gospel of Discontent.—The more a man has the more is required of him. Far more than we know the gospel of discontent is being drilled into the masses and armies are being arrayed against wealthy respectability. What is our escape?—Rev. N. M. Waters, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The River of Nations.—The nation is like a river; the water flows and passes away, but its place is filled continually if the springs at the fountain head do not fail. We must maintain Christian morality and education, and keep strong the banks of liberty.—Rev. W. F. Crafts, Baptist, Washington, D. C.

Special Favors.—No type of religion which represents the world as run on the principle of special favors to individuals can command the highest respect or allegiance of mankind. It is like getting by personal influence the ear of the chairman of a meeting.—Rev. W. B. Thorp, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

Physical Energy.—Physical energy is an absolute requirement for success. No matter where a man is he must do some kind of work—he must labor with his hands. The Almighty fiat pronounced in the Garden of Eden was that labor should forever be the destiny of man.—Rev. J. F. Atkinson, Episcopalian, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Laws of God.—A spiritually minded person is one whose life is controlled by the laws of the invisible kingdom of God, as set forth in the New Testament. This code is love toward God and man. It is his fixed purpose to obey this law no matter what it may cost him.—Rev. A. S. Gregg, Methodist, Worcester, Mass.

Strange Idols.—We boast of 13,000,000 of Catholics in this country, but how many millions have we lost because of disregard for the authority of bishops and priests? How many of those whose forefathers worshipped at the altars of God are now the devotees of strange idols?—Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Catholic, Greenpoint, N. Y.

Inspired Music.—When Handel had finished his great "Hallelujah Chorus" and played it for the first time upon the organ in the presence of his pupil, Arne, as he played the tears ran down his cheeks, and he said when he was through, "These notes are not mine, they came from God through me."—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver, Colo.